

Receding gums mean
a flattened mouth



FOUR out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease)—and many under this age. So their lips are flat, and their mouths age quickly. Their breath is anything but sweet. Their teeth are both loose and unsound.

How can you recognize Pyorrhea symptoms? Gum tenderness is the forerunner of Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums indicate Pyorrhea. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea.

At tooth-brush time use Forhan's which positively prevents Pyorrhea—if used in time and used consistently. First it brings prompt relief to gum tenderness or gum bleeding. Then it hardens gums and makes them firm, healthy defenses against a seepage of organic disease germs into the system.

And in preventing gum-shrinkage Forhan's prevents tooth looseness and tooth-base decay. Ordinary toothpastes do not control the causes of these ills. Forhan's not only is extremely effective as a gum normalizer but in addition is a scientific tooth cleanser, too. It is cool, antiseptic, pleasant.

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MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATING CLASS.

Following is the official report of the standing of the First Class, U.S. Military Academy, which was graduated June 12, 1918. This class was admitted to the Academy in May, June and July of 1915, and under ordinary circumstances would not have been graduated until June, 1919. On account of war conditions, however, two classes were graduated from West Point last year, one in April and one in August, all remaining classes being placed on a three-year basis, at the pleasure of the President, for the term of the war.

Headquarters U.S. Military Academy,
West Point, N.Y., June 8, 1918.

FIRST CLASS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GENERAL MERIT.

GRADUATION STANDING.

Marinum	1725.00	69 Olney	1415.29
*1 Dean	1628.12	70 Zachman	1415.01
*2 Timothy	1609.09	71 Rosmer	1414.85
*3 Casey	1607.50	72 Mesick	1413.45
*4 Hamilton, R. E.	1594.43	73 Marks	1411.68
*5 Tansy	1594.16	74 Cobb	1409.94
6 Kramer	1584.64	75 Tompkins	1409.30
7 Matthews	1570.91	76 Weeks	1408.13
8 Shattuck	1568.57	77 Gerhard, F. W.	1403.17
9 Hewitt, L. H.	1558.30	78 Grupe	1402.00
10 Grenata	1558.30	79 Jadwin	1400.73
11 Smith, P. W.	1555.52	80 Coray	1400.17
12 Wang	1552.20	81 Sucher	1398.93
13 Kern, T. F.	1543.20	82 Newman, H. H.	1398.53
14 Cruse	1527.44	83 Clinton	1396.31
15 Ross, L. T.	1522.64	84 McKee, R. G.	1395.53
16 Stenzel	1520.09	85 Godson	1394.45
17 Balsh	1516.59	86 Stephens, E. L.	1392.43
18 Adcock	1515.98	87 Young, N. D.	1391.19
19 Rice, K.	1515.75	88 Barriger	1391.12
20 Ward, C. S.	1513.39	89 Miller, J. K.	1390.37
21 Underwood	1512.92	90 Fenn	1385.89
22 Newman, J. B.	1511.99	91 Oliphant, E. Q.	1385.64
23 Young, J. M.	1511.44	92 Kovarik	1384.73
24 Marshall	1509.76	93 Manning	1381.24
25 Lorence, W. F.	1501.87	94 George	1380.94
26 Casman	1501.82	95 Holman	1380.63
27 Clay	1501.63	96 Irish	1375.77
28 Mielenz	1497.49	97 Rundell	1374.97
29 Agnew	1496.36	98 Machle	1372.91
30 Neilson	1485.96	99 Nachman	1372.74
31 Bishop	1483.36	100 Mitchell, C. H.	1371.67
32 McKee, C. E.	1480.24	101 Miloy	1371.35
33 Elliott, R. H.	1479.07	102 Hudson	1371.10
34 Sturgis	1479.05	103 Hodges	1370.86
35 Nixon	1471.67	104 Bollinger, E. B.	1363.96
36 Moore, A. T. W.	1468.17	105 Wells, W. W.	1363.73
37 Whitaker	1467.93	106 Mewshaw	1363.38
38 Caffey	1467.14	107 McNamee, A. A.	1358.20
39 Gray, R. M.	1466.86	108 Catte	1356.80
40 Mussil	1462.56	109 Achats	1349.31
41 Horr	1456.39	110 Kelley, H. S.	1344.76
42 Hoffman, C. E.	1452.33	111 Boines	1340.08
43 Alexander, H. M.	1452.08	112 Gould, H. W.	1340.01
44 Gillespie, J. M.	1451.58	113 Corpening	1339.82
45 Grant	1450.58	114 Richardson	1333.70
46 Murrill	1449.69	115 Barth	1332.41
47 Barragan	1448.07	116 Dye	1326.93
48 Axelson	1444.83	117 Sherman, H. B.	1323.62
49 Deylitz	1441.34	118 Turner	1323.21
50 Malone	1434.07	119 Ward, A. F.	1323.04
51 Kreber	1433.54	120 Newland	1319.66
52 Gruhn	1433.36	121 Tye	1317.79
53 Silbert	1432.66	122 McBride	1315.93
54 Aigeltinger	1432.62	123 Donaldson, T. Q.	1309.78
55 Crouch	1431.85	124 Gallagher	1306.94
56 Coogan	1430.59	125 Leeper	1303.11
57 Robinson, J. S.	1429.49	126 Jones, E. N.	1302.46
58 Pichel	1428.69	127 Williams, H. B.	1291.99
59 Knight, O.	1428.06	128 Lewis, H. B.	1289.89
60 Paterson	1427.55	129 Lilsey	1287.21
61 Haleston	1425.83	130 Wilson, H. McC.	1285.78
62 Blanchard	1424.99	131 Francis	1283.56
63 Bell, C. B.	1423.87	132 Davis, W. N.	1283.05
64 Hanley	1422.31	133 Hazlehurst	1265.98
65 Hurt	1416.01	134 Foster	1265.28
66 Holt	1416.00	135 Bagby	1264.62
67 Bethel	1415.76	136 Dando	1263.46
68 Townsley	1415.32	137 Kimble, F. V.	1248.34

†Foreign cadet.

By order of Colonel Tillman:

W. A. GANOE, Major of Infantry, Adjutant.

ADDRESSES OF CLASS OF 1919.

Following are the home addresses of the class of 1919, which was graduated on June 12, 1918:

Achats, Francis J., R.F.D., Burnside, Conn.
Adcock, C. L., 19 Robbins St., Waltham, Mass.
Agnew, P. A., 95 Oak St., Plattsburg, N.Y.
Aigeltinger, George B., 475 W. 142d St., New York, N.Y.
Alexander, H. M., Matthews, Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
Axelson, O. A., 206 17th Ave., Lewiston, Nez Perce Co., Idaho.
Bagby, Robert E., New Haven, Mo.
Baish, Charles F., 70 S. Main St., Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.
Barragan, M. B., 521 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.
Barriger, William L., W. Main St., Shelbyville, Ky.
Barth, G. B., Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R.I.
Bell, Clyde Beauchamp, Gallatin, Tenn.
Bellinger, Edmund B., 322 Amity St., Flushing, N.Y.
Bethel, John M., Vienna, Va.
Bishop, Noel S., Jr., 401 Falkstone Courts, Washington, D.C.
Blanchard, C. C., 1309 Pierce St., Amarillo, Texas.
Boineau, Leon C., 902 Pickens St., Columbia, S.C.
Caffey, Eugene M., 64 Hill St., Morristown, N.J.
Casey, Hugh J., 629 51st St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Casman, M. L., 6336 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Catte, J. P., Langdon, Reno Co., Kas.
Clinton, F., 18 Leon St., Ponce, P.R.
Clay, L. D., 501 Atlanta St., Marietta, Ga.
Cobb, E. J., 318 7th Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Coogan, William C., 58 West Housatonic St., Pittsfield, Mass.
Coray, Donald, 5 Kensington Apts., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Corpening, M. M., Marion, N.C.
Crouch, Edwin H., Lowell Dodge Co., Wis.
Cruse, R. E., 112 S. Franklin Ave., Salem, Ill.
Dando, Edwin D., 1015 7th St., Parkersburg, W.Va.
Davis, William N., 408 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.
Dean, John Paul, 7 Vincent Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Deylitz, P. L., 202 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich.
Donaldson, T. Q., Jr., 520 Crescent Ave., Greenville, S.C.
Dye, F. L., 1691 Milwaukee St., Denver, Col.
Elliott, R. H., Haversham, 721 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.
Fenn, Frederick W., 194 Harvard St., Rochester, N.Y.
Foster, R. T., 668 Jordan St., Shreveport, La.
Francis, D. T., 1436 W. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Gallagher, P. E., 1215 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
George, Paul W., 180 W. 7th St., Leadville, Col.
Gerhard, F. W., Jr., Plankinton, S.D.
Gillespie, J. M., 3907 Brookline Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Godson, Wm. F. H., Jr., c/o Mr. H. C. Wood, Northfield, Mass.
Gould, Harold W., (until June 20), 66 Cochrane Ave., Hastings-on-Hudson, Hudson Heights, N.Y. After June 20, 1918: Ellsworth, Maine, c/o Lester L. Salisbury.
Grant, John L., St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gray, Roland M., 203 Fowler Ave., West Lafayette, Ind.
Grenata, M. C., 113 Burns Ave., Lodi, N.J.
Gruhn, E. W., 6743 53d Ave., Portland, Ore.
Grupe, Edward A., 1126 N. 4th St., Mankato, Minn.
Haleston, John Camas, Wash.
Hamilton, Robert E., 608 Park Road, Ambridge, Pa.
Hanley, J. L., 229 N. Walter St., Albuquerque, N. M.
Hazlehurst, Dorr, Exchange Bldg., Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.
Hewitt, L. H., Northwood, Iowa.
Hodges, Duncan, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.

(Continued on page 1588.)



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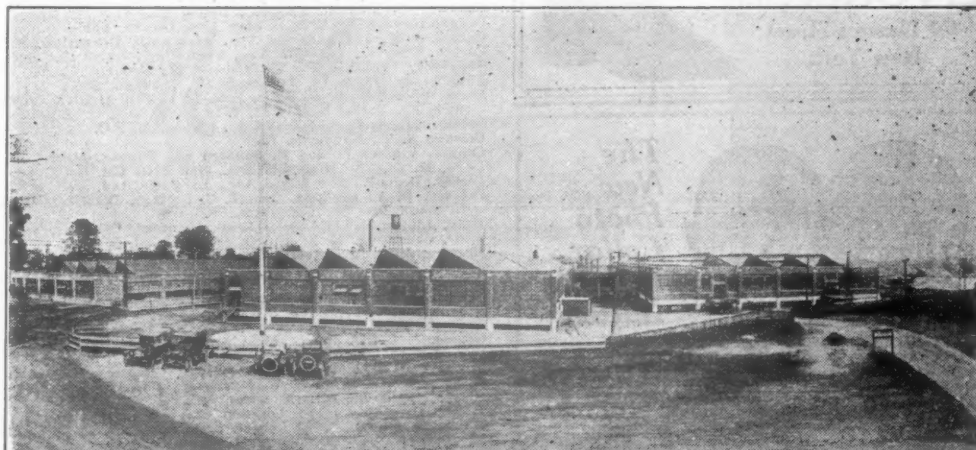


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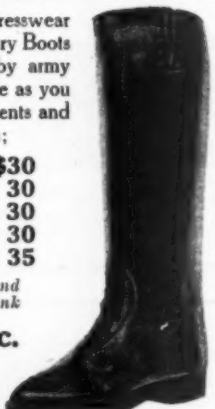
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Holman, J. Lane, 2401 Ave. K, Bay City, Texas.
Holt, H. W., 324 E. Main St., Staunton, Va.
Horr, Robert J., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Hudson, G. B., 1405 Franklin Ave., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Hurt, Paul E., Salisbury, Mo.
Irish, Wynot Rush, 719 Greenwood, Canon City, Col.
Jadwin, C. O., Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y.
Jones, E. N., c/o Col. E. N. Jones, 44th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Kelley, Harold S., 23 Russell St., Bath, Maine.
Kern, Thomas Francis, 1213 E. 54th St., Chicago, Ill.
Kimble, Frederick von H., 2518 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.
Knight, O'Ferrall, c/o Gen. Young, Soldiers' Home, Wash., D.C.
Kovarik, Joseph C., 2618 Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kramer, Hans, 764 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Krepper, Leo M., 152 E. Northwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Krepper, C. K., Casper, Wyo.
Lewis, H. B., Lake Village, Clacot, Ark.
Lifsey, O. Q., 312 Johnson Ave., Macon, Ga.
Lorence, Walter E., 838 Park Ave., Hoboken, N.J.
McBride, B. R., 959 N. Maple St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
McKee, Charles E., 416 S. 5th St., Steubenville, Ohio.
McKee, Richard G., 324 Charles St., Sistersville, W.Va.
McNamee, Alfred A., 537 W. 134th St., New York, N.Y.
Machie, Royal A., National Soldiers' Home, Maine.
Malone, Paul E., Bradley Beach, N.J.
Manning, B. F., Bevely Ave., Broadmoor, San Leandro Co., Cal.
Marka, Albert E., 3320 Palmyra St., New Orleans, La.
Marshall, James C. (until June 21), Shore Road and 99th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. After June 21: Plattsburg, Mo.
Matthews, A. G., West Point, N.Y. (until sent for).
Mesick, John, Claverack, N.Y.
Mewshaw, Harry C., 2014 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Mielenz, Lloyd E., 236 14th St., Apt. "O", Milwaukee, Wis.
Milroy, W. M., 1410 Hopkins Place, Washington, D.C.
Miller, Julian K., 671 Millidge Road, The Hill, Augusta, Ga.
Mitchell, C. H., Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich.
Moore, Anderson T. W., 835 N. Pennock St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Murrill, H. A., jr., 203 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N.C.
Musall, Julius J., Granger, Texas.
Nachman, Leonard R., 514 Third St., Alexandria, La.
Neilson, A. M., 2707 Humboldt Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Newland, J. T., 1177 Chehalis Ave., Chehalis, Wash.
Newman, Howard H., jr., 317 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, N.J.
Newman, James B., Silver Spring, Md.
Nixon, Thomas Hay, 147 Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Pa.
Offley, R. H., Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y.
Oliphant, Elmer Q., Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y.
Paterson, R. D., 1313 W. Franklin St., Evansville, Ind.
Pichel, James F., 233 Goodman St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.
Rice, Keryn ap., 126 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
Richardson, H. P., 311 N. Oak St., Hammond, La.
Robinson, Joseph, Cataumet, Barnstable Co., Mass.
Roemer, J. H., 533 Main St., Bowling Green, Ky.
Ross, L. T., 5008 Southbrook Court, 10th and Newton Sts., Washington, D.C.
Rundell, Francis Earle, 612 Woodland Park, Chicago, Ill.
Shattucks, A. B., jr., c/o Mrs. S. O. Mills, Hague-on-Lake George, N.Y.
Sherman, Harry B., Livonia, Livingston Co., N.Y.
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Sturgis, Samuel Davis, jr., 27 Summit Court, St. Paul, Minn.
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Timothy, P. H., jr., 206 Woodland St., Nashville, Tenn.
Tompkins, F. P., Box 35, Shirley, Mass.
Townsend, Clarence Page, jr., West Point, N.Y. (Until further notice).
Turner, F. T., 630 W. 9th St., Traverse City, Mich.
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Underwood, H. M., 200 S. William St., Johnstown, Fulton Co., N.Y.
Wang Ken, c/o Cadet Dzan, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y.
Ward, Albert F., 513 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
Ward, Charles S., 232 5th St., Lewiston, Idaho.
Weeks, J. Arthur, 229 E. 31st St., New York City, N.Y.
Wells, Wayne W., West Point, Neb.
Whitaker, Reginald, Nutt's Road, Phoenixville, Chester Co., Pa.
Williams, Herbert B., 206 W. Washington St., Wilson, N.C.
Wilson, Hugh M., jr., Opelika, Ala.
Young, J. M., 623 Graydon Park, Norfolk, Va.
Young, N. D., 3465 Holmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Zachman, J. P., Gibsonburg, Ohio.

ADDRESSES OF FURLOUGH CLASS, OF 1920.

The furlough class of 1920, instead of the usual twelve weeks' furlough, will have only six weeks, one section of the class going on furlough from June 12 to July 22, and the other section going on furlough upon their return, for the ensuing six weeks. Following are the addresses while on furlough of the first section of the class, June 12 to July 22:

Backig, E. S., Camp Deania, Moulton Lake, Emery Mills, Maine, c/o Prof. A. C. Ewen.
Badger, George M., 807 Watt St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Baker, J. K., Napoleonville, La.
Banister, P. B., No. 9, The Colbert Apts., Omaha, Neb.
Banister, W. C., Wineoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
Barlow, William H., Box 580, Billings, Mont.
Barnes, Elmer E., 234 Camp St., Providence, R.I.
Benton, W. C., 306 S. Maple St., Winchester, Ky.
Bergman, Alfred N., 27 Roland Apt., Omaha, Neb.
Binder, J. L., Barnesboro, Pa.
Bixby, Lawrence B., Buttonwoods, R.I.
Blair, Homer W., 714 N. Main St., Clyde, Sandusky Co., O.
Blair, William C., Sterling, Col.
Bonwell, Miner W., c/o Curry Merc. Co., Filer, Idaho.
Breen, John Joseph, 437 N. 4th St., Allentown, Pa.
Broome, Victor C., Hotel Van Nuys, Los Angeles, Cal.
Butler, Fred B., 27 Buena Vista Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
Callaway, William A., Norwood, Nason Co., Va.
Canan, Howard V., 1922 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Carroll, J. V., 701 Anderson Ave., Grantwood, Bergen Co., N.J.
Carter, Wiley V., 1425 5th Ave., Grinnell, Powesiek Co., Iowa.
Chadwick, Benjamin F., 332 Osborn St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Christiansen, James G., 51 Shaver St., Portland, Ore.
Cocks, W. H., Mangum, Okla., June 12 to July 1, 1918; Pottstown, Pa., July 1 to July 22, 1918.
Colson, Charles F., 114 Tradd St., Charleston, S.C.
Colwell, A. T., Newcastle, Cal.
Conrad, Vincent J., 454 E. Sanborn St., Winona, Minn.
Dana, H. D., 231 Minnesota Ave., San José, Cal.
Dickey, Dean R., 506 Maple Ave., La Porte, Ind.
Dickson, B. A., c/o Brig. Gen. T. O. Dickson, Bethlehem Club, 42 South New St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Dzan, Linson E., 115 Steele Road, Hartford, Conn.
Eddy, George G., 35 N. Church St., Cortland, N.Y.
Elleman, John H., 414 Randolph St., Richmond, Ind.
Erickson, R. A., P.O. Box 838, Two Harbors, Lake Co., Minn.
Evans, Bryan, Fort Caswell, N.C.
Fellers, Bonner H., Ridgefarm, Ill.
Fonville, John H., Hill St., Warsaw, N.C.
Freeman, J. W., 1980 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Gibney, J. Lewis, 360 E. Main St., Coatesville, Pa.
Gildart, C. R., 209 W. Porter St., Albion, Mich.
Goers, Paul P., 3505 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Griffiths, David W., 5800 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Groves, Leslie R., jr., Glen Cove, N.Y.
Hahn, Cornman L., 110 Johnston St., Newburgh, N.Y.
Hamilton, John C., 2433 Longest Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Hastings, K. L., 318 1st Ave., Lewiston, Idaho.
Hatch, Melton A., c/o Col. W. F. Hase, 1830 21 St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Hemenway, Newell L., 45 Clifton St., Portland, Maine.
Hendrick, Edw. W., 1421 Alvarado Terrace, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hicks, R. A., 924 Forest Ave., Gadsden, Ala.
Hill, James H. C., Summerfield, Fla.
Hillard, Farrin A., Halls, Tenn.
Hinton, John, 1221 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

(Continued on page 1589.)

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Addresses of Furlough Class, U.S.M.A., continued.

Hixon, Charles E., Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa.
 Hagan, E. L., c/o Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
 Holbrook, W. A., jr., Hdqrs. Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, c/o Gen. W. A. Holbrook.
 Jenkins, Elmer M., Norton, Wise Co., Va.
 Jervey, James P., jr., 529 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
 Johnson, Albert W., 119 Sycamore St., Providence, R.I.
 Kendall, Paul W., 863 W. Works St., Sheridan, Wyo.
 Lee, Richard, Rocky Mount, Va.
 Leug, Charles W., jr., 439 Clove Road, W. New Brighton, N.Y.
 Lewis, John H., 403 E. 8th St., Crowley, La.
 Lipman, S. M., Bassett, Neb.
 Lock, Edwin P., jr., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
 Lovett, Robert G., R.F.D., Pacific Beach, San Diego Co., Cal.
 McCone, Alexander T., Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
 McReynolds, G. B., Olney, Md.
 Mackenzie, Alexander J., 328 S. Belmont Ave., Newark, N.J.
 March, F. A., 3d, College Campus, Easton, Pa.
 Mendenhall, C. M., jr., 6, The Circle, New Rochelle, N.Y.
 Mickelsen, Arthur E., 108 West St., Kenosha, Wis.
 Miller, Eugene G., St. Mary's, Kas.
 Miller, M. M., 938 Lincoln Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Monroe, H. M., 1915 E. St., Eureka, Cal.
 Munford, Thomas W., Gonzales, Texas.
 Niles, John S., 640 E. Armour Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Norman, E. C., 24 Tribune St., Concord, N.C.
 O'Rourke, Gerald A., c/o Ethan Allen Training Camp, North Hero, Vt.
 Platte, P. A., West Rupert, Vt.
 Pope, Lemuel, 3d, 1210 Islington St., Portsmouth, N.H.
 Powers, William T., 182 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Pulsifer, Arthur, 414 Pottawatomie St., Leavenworth, Kas.
 Reeves, George M., Columbia University Camp, Morris, Conn.
 Rhoads, Mark, Willow Grove Ave., Edge Hill, Pa.
 Runt, Albert, 111 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Scott, Brooks, 860 13th St., Douglas, Ariz.
 Scarby, Edmund W., c/o Mrs. S. L. Ware, Sewanee, Tenn.
 Sexton, W. A., 504 712 Penn. Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.
 Shaler, H., 1431 Pleasure Ave., Ocean City, N.J.
 Sherman, John B., 48 Washington St., New York City, N.Y.
 Shrader, Edwin G., 803 College St., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Smith, Charles M., jr., 10 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., Can.
 Spangler, D. Dean, 513 N. 12th St., Richmond, Va.
 Stansbury, Elmer V., 107 N. 19th St., East Orange, N.J.
 Stevens, Burrows G., 91 Pine St., Portland, Maine.
 Stice, K. S., 1005 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
 Swift, Ira P., Bon Secour, Baldwin, Ala.
 Tatum, John M., Cope, S. C.
 Trichel, Gervais W., Good Pine, La Salle, La Salle Co., La.
 Trower, Wendell P., Washington, Ill.
 Twichell, Heath, 152 Orlin Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Tuttle, Joseph J., Pelham, Ga.
 Van Vorst, M., 302 N. Illinois St., Monticello, Ind.
 Vidal, Eugene L., 511 Liberty Ave., Madison, S.D.
 Walsh, O. E., 2015 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
 Wanamaker, William W., 28 Summer St., Wakefield, Mass.
 Watkins, Elliott, Boston, Thomas Co., Ga.
 Wells, C. M., 2126 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wheeler, Richard B., Ocun St., Edenton, N.C.
 Williams, Randolph P., Monkton, Md.
 Wilson, A. M., jr., Pinehurst, Ga.
 York, R. E., 1425 Race St., Denver, Col.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The spell of Admiral Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History" is very marked in the pages of Gerard Fiennes's "Sea Power and Freedom" (G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York city) and this the writer frankly acknowledges in his preface, with the further expression of the hope that those who do not know Admiral Mahan's epochal work may be led to study it through his introduction. The text of these pages was originally a series of lectures delivered to British teachers on "The Meaning and Function of Sea Power," but when putting his material into book form Mr. Fiennes chose a title that is more clearly indicative of its logic. The scope of the work goes back to "Sea Power in the Ancient World" and traces this force through "The Making of England," "The Age of Discovery," "The Mastery of Britain," "Sea Power Saves Europe" (a chapter of unusual interest just now since it clearly shows the parallel of Napoleon's failure to do what the Emperor William is attempting); and four final chapters devoted to contemporary events in the use of sea power to preserve the freedom of the world. As one American Navy officer was chiefly responsible for the character of the book, so is another of our Navy officers responsible for an introductory interpretation of its design and purpose, this one being Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. Admiral Fiske points out, in a graceful and illuminating foreword, that while the text "depicts mainly the career and achievements of the British navy" the author is justified in this since "the British navy is the greatest embodiment of sea power that has ever been attained, and because it has accomplished more than any other agency, to achieve the conquest of the sea." And he declares: "This author's narrative of events and the conclusions which he reaches are of vital interest to the world at large, and especially to the people of the countries that border on the sea."

The Infantry Journal for May contains the following contributions of especial interest: "Regular and National Armies," by Major John R. M. Taylor, U.S.A., in which the author makes clear the difference between a national service army and a regular army, covering many important points and going into history deeply; "The Mobilization of France," as seen by a U.S. Army officer, taken from a "Report on Tour of Duty with French Infantry," by Lieut. Col. William A. Castle, U.S.A.; "Operations by Forces in Palestine," by Capt. A. Mackintosh, British army, detailing the taking of Jerusalem and the campaign that led to it; three timely lectures on the work of infantry; a "Report on the Defense of Gommecourt," July 1, 1916; and many valuable letters and brief editorials.

The "Columbia University Bulletin of Information" for 1917 contains an appendix giving the "War Record of Columbia," that shows the part the institution has taken in military preparation, and what it is preparing to do in the future toward the training of young men for the Army and the Navy.

"Aircraft in Warfare," or "The Dawn of the Fourth Arm," by F. W. Lanchester (D. Appleton and Co., New York), is by one who speaks with authority on aeronautics, Mr. Lanchester being a member of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Great Britain) and author of three previous works on the subject of aviation. The book is fully illustrated, and contains an introductory preface by Major Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B.

"Police Reserve and Home Defense Guard Manual" (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York), by William A. Dawkins, major, commanding 9th Inspection District, Police Reserves, New York, fills the expected want of a pocket manual that fully covers the subject of home defense.

"Grenade Warfare," by Capt. Adrien Gay, of the French army (E. W. Allen Co., Atlanta), is the first American translation of a useful book, authorized March 23 by the War Department. This work has passed

(Continued on page 1590.)

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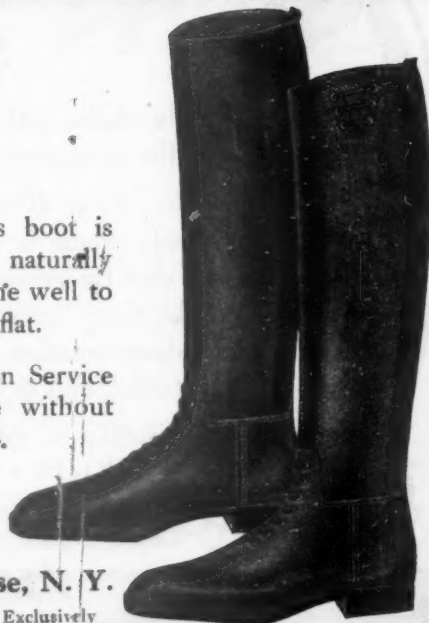
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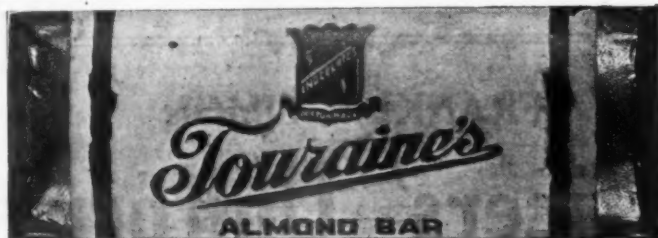
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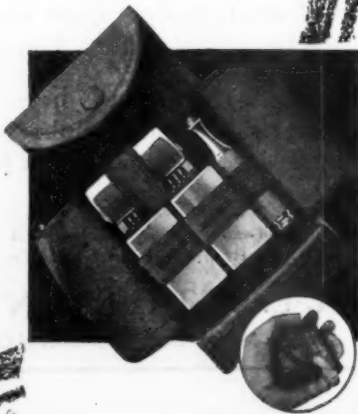
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TRADE MARK FACE



RECENT PUBLICATIONS. (Continued from page 1589.)

through four editions in France and is accepted as the most comprehensive manual of the kind now in use. The book has an introductory page autographed by General Joffre in facsimile.

Among the new education booklets issued for the assistance of soldiers desiring to get a knowledge of the French language are the following: "The Soldiers' French Phrase Book" (Felt and Tarrant, Chicago), a convenient pocket volume that gives many simple and constantly used forms of everyday conversational French; three small books, "French Self-Taught," "French Grammar" and "A Key to French Grammar," by J. Lafitte (Marlborough and Co., London), that will be found helpful to those who desire to study without a master; and "French in a Nutshell," by Jean Leeman (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York), a practical "phrase book" for the American Red Cross and the Army and Navy. This latter work is especially prepared to meet a demand for a short French course.

Interesting personal stories by participants in the war furnish material for several new books. Among them the following will be found worth reading. "Attack: An Infantry Subaltern's Impression of July 1, 1916," by Edward G. D. Liveing (The Macmillan Co., New York), a thrilling tale of the battle of the Somme, into which the writer puts the fire and feeling of personal experience; "A Soldier Unafraid," being "letters from the trenches of the Alsatian front," by Capt. André Cornet-Auquier (Little, Brown and Co., Boston), which speak directly to the reader; and "Nothing of Importance," by Bernard Adams (McBride and Co., New York), the author of the book giving his personal story of war as he knew it, from experience in the British army, until, being fatally wounded, he obtained his "honorable discharge." The closing chapter of this book is added by a friend of the dead author with a pathetic tribute to his memory.

"Front Lines," by Boyd Cable (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York), is the fifth "book from the front" by this new contributor to stories of the war. The thought-point in Mr. Cable's last work is that the full success of achievement in war, as in peace, lies in the absolute co-operation of the man at the front and the man at the workshop, and his point is well taken.

Two new autobiographic narratives on Russia are published by The Century Co., New York. "Runaway Russia," by Florence MacLeod Harper, is the tale of a woman who happened to be on the ground when the war began, and who sees things with a woman's eyes and with the trained observation of a newspaper worker. Her book is written with intense feeling and a clear conception of facts. "Donald Thompson in Russia," is the personal story of the author who went to that country to photograph the revolution. This young man not only saw war, but actually photographed it. He became involved in the revolution, was arrested, imprisoned and later released by the mob. His story contains much that is of great interest and the illustrations that accompany it are especially valuable.

"The Fallacy of the German State Philosophy," by Dr. George W. Crile (Doubleday, Page and Co., New York), is a brief argument, tersely condensed, to prove that German philosophers have been reasoning from false premises, and that, in the end, the German ideal will fail.

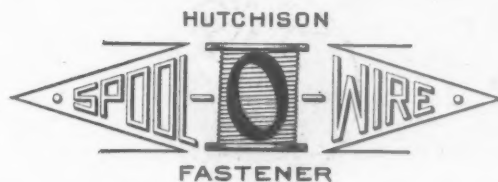
"Military Signal Corps Manual," by Major J. Andrew White (Wireless Press, N.Y.), with 280 illustrations, is designed for practical application to the immediate needs of a branch of the Service that has suddenly expanded to a very large body of men who need textbooks adapted to their peculiar field. The issue of this book is a prompt answer to a demand for "preparedness."

"The Man on Deck: A Manual for the Merchant Marine," by Felix Reisenberg, C.E., Superintendent N.Y. State Nautical School; and "The Whys and Wherefores of Navigation," by Gershom Bradford, 2d, senior instructor N.Y. State Nautical School (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York), are companion works designed to fill the lack of a handy text-book and reference-book that any student seaman can use. Since the days of sailing ships no standard form of sea training has yet come to take the place of the old apprentice system, and confusion exists among seamen as to what is expected of them. These books are a help out of this difficulty.

"Russia in Upheaval," by Edward Alsworth Ross, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin (The Century Co.: New York). Professor Ross has traveled 20,000 miles in Russia, during the greater part of Russia's "red year," and has visited not only Petrograd and Moscow, but the Volga, the Caucasus, Turkestan and Siberia. His story gives an interesting account of how the working classes made themselves masters of the country to the exclusion of the property-holding classes. The book contains eighty illustrations.

LIFE STORY OF A VENERABLE SOLDIER.

"My Story," by Anson Mills, brigadier general, U.S.A. (press of Byron S. Adams, Washington, D.C.), tells the story of a life, fifty-five years of which have been passed in the United States Army. General Mills has produced a work that has in it the charm of personal narrative, the enthusiasm of genuine interest and the utility of well-collected facts. The author of "My Story" is today eighty-three years old, and the words of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who furnishes the book with a preface, fittingly compliment him on his latest achievement. "Doubly fortunate," says General Miles, "is the one who takes an important and distinguished part in the important events of his time, and can then write an account of those events for the benefit of others." The story of General Mills's life is that of a man whose career began in the pioneer days of the Middle West and whose persistent desire to progress urged him ever onward to large activities and a full career. In the early chapters of the story are told the struggles and privations of the pioneer life that really fitted the author for the greater work of his later years. As a civil engineer he became useful and successful in early life; and when the crisis of his country came he entered military life. The book is divided into three "Periods," the most important being the second and third, which deal with personal recollections of the Civil War and the many post-bellum activities in which the author was engaged. The crisp and interesting charm of the writer's style brings one in touch with his personality and his sense of humor. The book contains several interesting maps and illustrations and over a hundred portraits of prominent people and personal friends of the author. It is interesting to add that General Mills, in the later portion of his book, speaks his opinion of the present war, intelligently and frankly, and urges a better education of the American people to a clear understanding of the needs of America to-day. Running through the story is a pleasing history of the General's married life that adds a novel interest to the work.



BIG THINGS AND LITTLE THINGS

1. Every **BIG THING** is an aggregation of **LITTLE THINGS**.

2. The most valuable, the most desirable **BIG THING**, be it a big organization, a big man, or a big machine, is the one which is made up of the greatest proportion of perfectly functioning **LITTLE THINGS**.

3. Millions of papers are fastened together daily, for reference and for filing.

4. The fastening together of a few papers is, in itself, a **LITTLE THING**, but—if the fastener allows irrelevant papers to become accidentally attached to the file; or, if the fastener is insecure and allows papers that have been bound together to become detached and lost or misplaced, considerable confusion and loss of time results, and resolves itself into a **BIG THING**.

5. Although the fastener of papers is a **LITTLE THING**, if the fastener protrudes from the surface of the bound file, the thickness of the file is correspondingly increased, and becomes a relatively **BIG THING**, by reason of the excessive room taken up in the filing cabinet by the **fasteners** and the small volume of room available for **papers**.

6. **Space** is at a **premium** in letter files, especially aboard ship and in the military establishment ashore. So also is human effort, and anything which conserves either or both becomes a **BIG THING**.

7. Likewise, any piece of apparatus which conserves space in **supply depots** and cargoes, and which reduces clerical handling of supplies, is a **BIG THING**.

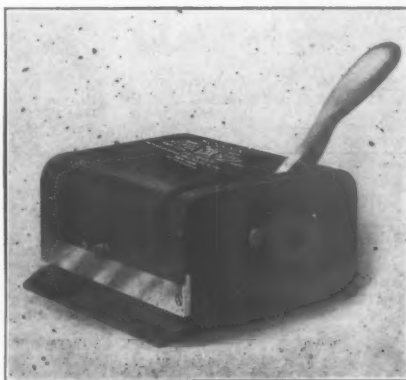
8. We use machine guns, magazine rifles and revolvers in preference to single-fire arms, because they can be fired a good many times before reloading becomes necessary.

9. Therefore, why is not a paper fastening mechanism, that will bind papers together **better** than any other paper fastener, and which does not require reloading until more than 15,000 fastenings have been made, better than the shoot-a-few-and-stop-to-load kind, that are prone to jam and which are constantly running out of ammunition? Why is not a paper fastening mechanism that has, within itself and ready for use, a capacity of more than 15,000 fastenings, better than one which necessitates frequent reloading from a separate carton that is easily upset or misplaced and which takes up valuable space and requires frequent handling in the Supply Depot?

10. Pins are considered to be about the cheapest (and incidentally the most unsatisfactory) paper fasteners heretofore devised; but there is another fastener that is **cheaper than a pin**, and which is absolutely **secure** until you wish to detach it.

11. The Hutchison Spool-O-Wire Paper Fastener is the Machine Tool and Machine Gun of all paper fasteners.

12. When you place the papers, from two to forty sheets, within the slot for binding, the handle, which operates the machine, feeds the wire from a spool within the mechanism, forms a staple, penetrates the paper and clinches the staple instantly.



13. If you desire a temporary binding, press the operating handle lightly on the downward stroke, and two small loops will be formed at the bottom of the staple, for quick detachment when desired. The finger nail is the only tool necessary.

14. If you desire a permanent binding, press the handle firmly and the fastening will be perfectly **flat** and **flush** with the top and bottom surface of the file.

15. When it becomes necessary to renew the spool of wire, the empty spool is very quickly detached and the full spool substituted, with a minimum of time and intelligence on the part of the operator.

16. This spare spool, with more than 15,000 fastenings (there are actually about 17,000) is packed in a little wooden carton only 3 3-16" wide, 3 3-16" long and 3 3-8" high. Compare this volume with an equivalent number of any type of fasteners on the market.

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18. The Hutchison Spool-O-Wire Paper Fastener is an approved mechanism, listed in the General Supplies Catalogue No. 1178-F.

19. Quite a few of them are in constant daily service in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D.C., binding the mimeograph proposals which were heretofore printed and bound in the Government Printing Office. A number of Government offices are using them daily. A few of the large industrial concerns are using as many as several hundred each, with considerable economy of time and money.

20. The Hutchison Spool-O-Wire Paper Fastener is a machine tool, properly designed by a Mechanical Engineer of twenty years experience in machine designing. Furthermore, it is manufactured for us by the Remington Typewriter Co. It embodies the very best of material and workmanship.

21. The Hutchison Spool-O-Wire Paper Fastener is a **LITTLE THING**, but you will find the saving of time and expense in the operation, and the conservation of storage space and reduction of store room handling supplies thereupon will become a very **BIG THING**.

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THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS PLAN.

After giving two systems of officers' training schools a trial it would appear that the War Department is now making preparations to abandon holding schools in divisional camps in the United States and to concentrate the education of commission aspirants in the Army in the five replacement camps, according to the plan tentatively outlined in our issue of June 8. This problem of an adequate supply of officers for the million and a half men for which provision is made in the Army Appropriation bill is of very pressing moment; for although the proportion of staff officers needed for the new forces will be very small the supply of line officers must be constantly augmented not only to furnish the proper officer personnel for the new troops, but also to include the wastage through casualties abroad. Up to the present our losses have been very light, both as to officers and men, when compared to what is known of casualties in the British army through the published lists, and as to what may be inferred as to French losses which are never published. That Germany also suffered heavily in loss of officers at the beginning of the war is made plain by the statement of General von Freytag-Loringhoven in his "Deductions from the World War" that "the lack of officers after the heavy losses in August, 1914, made itself very seriously felt." If the German military machine failed to make provision for sufficient officers it would behoove us to learn from their experience and not underestimate this element in our preparation for what is before us, since we might then suffer as the German army did. General von Freytag-Loringhoven points out that as the result of the heavy casualties among their officers, "even men who had been brave hitherto failed occasionally when the enemy fire suddenly deprived them of their leaders."

It would appear that the War Department has no intention of making any changes in the officers' training schools abroad as conducted under General Pershing's direction, for they have the advantage of being in direct touch with all the latest developments of warfare and the spur of the immediate presence of war itself. The chief difficulties in conducting officers' training schools at the divisional camps are that it necessitates, practically, a school within a school; teaching staffs for both, likely to be disrupted if the divisional unit leaves the camp; and the preservation of uniformity in the training at the different camps and cantonments. Under this new system no place seems to have been made for the commission aspirants from the R.O.T.C. units as heretofore and in the current Fourth Series of Training Schools. This would also seem to be one of the advantageous features of the suggested plan, for under the present system we have only 6,500 men in the present Infantry training schools at Plattsburg, Fort Sheridan and the Presidio of San Francisco, and this number could easily be assimilated in three such schools as The Adjutant General's Office is considering. One very great advantage of the current type of school, where only men of previous military training are admitted, is that many of them know more about military affairs, the philosophy of discipline, and the initial principles of leadership by the time they enter the schools than did some of those who were graduated from the earliest type of officers' training camp. And, of course, this advantage will be maintained in the training schools of the future. From the statistics of the officer personnel of the

Army of the United States furnished by Mr. Dent in his report on the Army Appropriation bill it is to be inferred that the more numerous additions to this part of the Army will be outside the staff corps. Out of the 125,980 officers on Jan. 31, 1918, there were 62,129 staff officers alone. In view of the fact that the staff corps strength is fully half the entire officer personnel of the Army, it would appear this force is sufficient to take care of the expansion provided for in the Army Appropriation bill. Thus it is the line personnel that must be increased. No such enlargement may be looked for as in the past year for two reasons. One is that the next drafted forces will not be divided into as many units as was the case in our first year of the war; the second, that a very large percentage of the men being called, and who will be called for several months to come, will go into replacement camps and depot brigades, thus requiring fewer officers than was the case from April, 1917, to April, 1918. But with all that we have a summer of hard fighting before us, unless all present signs fail, and the likelihood of heavy ensuing casualties must not be overlooked in making plans for an increase of the officer personnel of the Army.

ARMY TRANSFERS BY PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION.

Figures show that nearly 240,000 transfers of men from one unit to another have taken place in Army camps in this country up to June 7 as a result of occupational qualifications ascertained through the Committee on Classification of Personnel of The Adjutant General's Office. The speeding up of preparations for overseas service during the past few weeks has meant a great increase in the work of the committee. About 40,000 transfers have taken place each week recently. Through the medium of the committee, an organization has been built up in all Army camps by which enlisted men and commissioned officers are classified according to occupational qualifications. In some camps, where as many as 2,500 men are received daily, a force of 200 trained interviewers is employed to ascertain full information regarding the men's occupation, education, experience and special qualifications. The central personnel bureau at Washington receives reports soon after the arrival at camp of each draft increment, showing the number of skilled and semi-skilled men in different occupations. The Signal Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster and other corps are constantly making requests for skilled men needed by their special troops. By means of the occupational classification the transfers are promptly made. A general order, which has just been issued, requires that every enlisted man leaving this country shall have made out an occupational card. This enables officers on the other side to place men where they can be most useful. Among men now being transferred because of occupational qualifications are mechanics, chauffeurs, chemists for gas defense work, physicists and meteorologists for aviation purposes, surgical instrument repairers, bacteriologists, map draftsmen, refrigeration experts, crane operators, foresters, railroad builders, railway shop workmen, accountants, gunsmiths and other ordnance specialists and workmen for engineer regiments.

ANOTHER POWDER PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS.

Operations in the Government's powder plant near Charleston, W. Va., have begun, two months ahead of schedule. Daniel C. Jackling, director of the U.S. Government Explosive Plants' Division, reported to Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell that the Charleston plant started work on June 11. This plant and the one at Nashville, Tenn., are beginning with the production of sulphuric and nitric acids, constituent parts in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The \$120,000,000 allotted for the plants is expected to give the Government a smokeless powder production capacity equal to all other American plants combined. As soon as sites were chosen it was found necessary to build a new town on each site to house the employees. Approximately 9,000 different buildings were erected. Streets were put down and sewerage, power plants constructed and stores and hospitals erected. About 35,000 men worked on the construction of the plants. Probably 30,000 will be engaged in the actual production of powder. Contracts have been made with the Air Nitrates Corporation for the construction and operation of Nitrate Plant No. 3. The two half units of this plant will be located one near Cincinnati and one near Toledo, Ohio. Construction will be started immediately.

NEW SHELL FILLING PLANT AT WORK.

The first of the great Government plants for the filling of shells with explosives has been completed. Operation began in the week ending June 8, the Acting Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, has advised the Secretary of War. This plant was erected for the Government by a private company. A second plant is expected to start operation later this month, with a third beginning in July, and the fourth, in August. Plans call for a total daily loading in these four plants of 100,000 75-millimeter shells, 48,000 155-millimeter shells, and 16,000 8-inch and larger. Two of the plants will, in addition, be called on for 15,000 4.7 shells daily. These shells will be in addition to the heavy production of private plants working on government contracts. Six plants are loading 75-millimeter shells, two on 155-millimeter, four 4.7 shells, and two on 8-inch and larger. Three private factories already are loading 150,000 fuses and boosters daily, and a fourth plant is almost ready

for production. Four government plants will be added to those as rapidly as they can be built. Five plants are busy loading shrapnel, turning out a total of 75,000 daily, divided among 75-millimeter, 155-millimeter and 4.7 sizes. One distinctively pleasing factor has been the successful use of machinery to replace hand labor. One of the best instances is in the case of shrapnel loading. The old way used in Russia and other European countries called for the pouring of the explosive by hand. After the laborer poured the explosive into the shell, he sat down and jolted the shrapnel for several minutes on a wooden block. In this manner he was able to load seven an hour. By the American method, a pneumatic vibrating machine was introduced to substitute for the hand-jolting process. This machine enables one man to work on five shrapnel simultaneously. Instead of loading only seven an hour, therefore, one man's capacity is increased to fifty in the same period.

CONSERVATION OF WASTE.

Progress is being made by the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster Corps in the conserving of materials and supplies, and in the collection and disposal of waste materials accumulating at Army cantonments and camps. Through the efficient operation of repair shops for clothing, shoes, hats, coats and tents and other equipage, a considerable saving in re-issue of new equipment has been effected. One camp quartermaster estimates the issue of new clothing has decreased thirty-three and one-third per cent. and of shoes forty per cent. The requirements for the complete separation of garbage are so rigid that any food waste is easily traced and immediately stopped. Specifications for this purpose were prepared after a careful study of the French and British systems. Manure is sold under contract in the greater number of National Army and National Guard camps, and this policy will be continued except for the manure that is required for gardening purposes in the camps. Under the direct supervision of the division it is proposed to plant vegetable gardens in all available space within the reservations. Eighty per cent. of the usual cost of production, as figured by the average farmer, will be saved under this plan. The classification "salvage material" embraces unrepairable clothing, shoes and all other articles of equipment and equipage, metals, lumber, waste paper, sacks, burlap bags, canvas, rubber, broken bottles, used electric light globes, etc. Final disposition is not made of any salvage material that can either be re-used or adapted and utilized in other than its original form. The division, through constant touch with the markets, is able to make the most profitable disposition of materials. The establishing of base warehouses in Chicago, Hoboken and Philadelphia will enable the division to amalgamate material and pack to secure highest market prices.

AN ACTIVE DUTY DISTINCTION.

The detail of a retired officer of the Army to duty as professor of military science and tactics at an educational institution, with the additional appointment of acting quartermaster while on the duty to which he is detailed is not "an assignment to active duty with troops" nor is it "active duty in time of war" which signifies duty "of a strictly military character." This decision was rendered by the Comptroller in the case of a colonel of the Regular Army (who had been retired at his own request after thirty years and more of service as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army) and who had been detailed as military instructor at a civilian educational institution having a R.O.T.C. unit. The retired officer was appointed an acting quartermaster while on this detail of duty. He claimed the pay and commutation of quarters of a colonel on the active list instead of the pay and allowances of a major on the active list that he had received. In making a disallowance the Comptroller states that nowhere in this officer's orders are the words "active duty" used nor is Section 24 of the National Defense Act referred to, which section provides for the employment of retired officers in time of war on active duty. It is also pointed out that the Acts of March 2, 1905, and June 13, 1906, "restrict the compensation of retired officers above the grade of major while on active duty to their full retired pay (which does not include any allowances). A retired colonel or a retired lieutenant colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list." The Comptroller holds that the appealing officer was detailed under the provisions of Section 45 of the National Defense Act, which specifically authorizes the President to detail Army officers to institutions maintaining R.O.T.C. units and the rate of pay and allowances they shall receive.

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE FIRING CENTERS.

The personnel of the four Field Artillery Brigade Firing Centers, recently authorized, is as follows: Officers: 1 commandant—lieutenant colonel or colonel; 1 adjutant—captain or major; 1 statistical officer—lieutenant or captain; 1 supply officer—lieutenant or captain; 2 range officers—lieutenants, and 1 detachment commander—captain. Enlisted Men: 2 sergeants major—regimental; 2 supply sergeants—regimental; 2 sergeants major—battalion; 1 first sergeant; 1 mess sergeant; 1 stable sergeant; 1 supply sergeant—battery; 3 sergeants; 7 corporals; 4 cooks; 4 mechanics; 20 privates—first class; 25 privates—second class.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM'S SERVICE IN WAR.

Col. William O. Owen, Med. Corps., U.S.A., curator of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, writes in the New York Medical Journal of the great opportunity for service to the medical profession that lies before the museum in the present war and after. He points out that fortunately the United States has not made the mistake that was made abroad in seriously crippling the medical school. At the beginning of the war Great Britain and France refused to exempt their medical students, with the result that after two years they were compelled to recall them from the fighting forces to prevent the disruption of the medical and other scientific schools. The United States finds itself in the position of being the only large country in which medical education has not been seriously crippled, and Colonel Owen believes that this country should deliberately prepare to become the leader in medical education. The Army Medical Museum, he holds, is the logical center for such an educational system, and there should be collected medical material, anatomical and pathological, derived from the valuable experiences of the present war. It is proposed to ask Congress for an appropriation with which to build a new museum and library where great collections of medical material and data can be properly housed and exhibited. The library of the Surgeon General's office is one of the great clearing houses of medical knowledge of the world. All important literature comes to it as it is published and is carefully indexed. To this a great pathological library might be added, and the museum and library should be housed in one great building, preferably on the Mall in Washington, on a site advocated by the Building Commission and the Fine Arts Commission. "The museum of 1861-65, and later, was all that could have been hoped for in that day," Colonel Owen adds. "I am trying to make preparation for the study of medical material of this war upon a modern, scientific basis. I am trying to provide facilities which only the national Government may place at the disposal of scientific men of the present day."

ARMY BETTERS JAPAN'S HEALTH RECORD.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, and Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., were among the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago on June 10 and 11. General Gorgas said among other things that seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all American troops wounded in battle would be restored and returned to the Service again, and that the number of soldiers permanently disabled would not exceed ten per cent. He continued: "We are putting into the field the best Army physically and mentally in the world. We have had the best health conditions in mobilizing this Army that the world has ever seen. The death rate in the Japanese army from disease and wounds is twenty per 1,000, and this was the lowest of all the armies in the world. The death rate in the American Army is eight per 1,000. The moral standard of the American Army in France is just as high as it is in this country. Statistics show much more venereal disease among the men when they join the Army than at any time thereafter. In this country the figures show that for months not a single case of this class of disease has been reported at several of the training camps where thousands of men are assembled. These facts speak for themselves." Surg. Gen. Braisted said: "Health conditions in the Navy are excellent. At present they are equal to the record in normal peace times. The death rate from disease in the Navy for the week ended June 2 was 2.8 per thousand for an enlisted personnel of nearly 500,000." He also stated that 1,200 additional surgeons for the U.S. Navy will be needed to provide for the expansion of that branch of the Service in the next year.

AN ILL-ADVISED HOSPITAL SITE.

In selecting buildings for use as military and naval hospitals for use "during the existing emergency," it is a general and wise rule to consider surrounding conditions as to the possible effect they may have on the patients not alone physically but nervously. This latter consideration seems to have been overlooked, if it has been considered at all, in the case of the leasing by the Government for an Army and Navy hospital of the building on Sixth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, New York city, which was formerly known as the Greenhut store. The neighborhood in the day time is particularly noisy owing to the great amount of trucking going on. In addition to this the Sixth avenue elevated road passes the front of the building on the level of the second story, the noise from which is very trying to persons in good health throughout the summer months, since climatic conditions in New York city make it imperative that windows should be kept open most of the time. Supplementary to the ordinary roar of passing trains, this particular corner is made doubly trying to nervous patients through the fact that a station is situated at Eighteenth street, which contributes the grinding of brakes and the efforts of trains to get underway to the general disturbance. And it must be remembered that trains on the elevated road run during the twenty-four hours of a day. Both patients and staff are bound to have their nervous vitality sadly strained in such a hospital, particularly in the summer months. Such a temporary hospital would seem to be the last place in the world to bring soldiers and sailors who were suffering nervously from the effects of the war abroad.

MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

Physicians of the War Service Committee of the American Hospital Association, at a meeting at the Academy of Medicine, New York city, June 3, discussed the care, convalescence and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and the question of providing a central authority for the supervision of this work. It was the consensus of opinion that military hospitals should be established near industrial centers, where medical attendance and nursing may be supplied from sources barred from war zone service by age or for other reasons, and where students near graduation may have practical experience. The work involves official approval and co-operation of Army, Navy and Red Cross authorities, and may require help from civilian hospitals. Lieut. Col. Clarence H. Connor, U.S.A., of the Department of Military Relief, said the Red Cross management is intent on winning the war, and he believes it would extend help to civilian communities. Prof. James P. Munroe of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Richard P. Borden and Daniel D. Test of the War Service Committee, emphasized the importance of reconstruction hospitals at industrial centers. It appears that hospitals, intended to take care of the first army

of 1,000,000 men, estimating the disabled at 30,000, have been planned, but that locations have not been chosen with reference to industrial or other occupational developments except in Washington, Baltimore, New York, San Francisco and Boston.

PAYMASTER GENERAL MCGOWAN CONTINUED IN OFFICE.

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., was renominated by President Wilson on June 10 for another four-year term as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy and on the same day the Senate confirmed the nomination, the action being a recognition of the services Paymaster General McGowan has rendered in the supply department of the Navy. With the outbreak of war he had a thoroughly organized office force and all that he had to do was to enlarge its personnel to meet the increased demands upon his office. He accomplished this, although in some divisions the number was increased ten-fold, without interfering with the regular operation of the system and without loss of the general efficiency of the bureau. Paymaster General McGowan has met every request for sustenance, clothing and general supplies and under his order especial attention has been given to requests from Vice Admiral Sims for supplies for the naval forces under his command in the European war zone. The report of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs was that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts under Paymaster General McGowan had shown 100 per cent. efficiency, while this officer himself says that if his bureau is deserving of any credit it is due to the faithful and efficient officers who have carried out his every order and direction.

NO MORE KHAKI FOR CIVILIAN WEAR.

Resolutions "to prevent the manufacture, sale or use of olive drab cloth except for and by the U.S. Army" were passed by the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at a meeting in New York city on May 28, the action coming as the result of a request made by a civilian representative of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. Mr. Bonties, the civilian representative of the Q.M.C., had previously made a speech advocating such a course in which he said that "the civilian wearing of soldier cloth was at best an exhibition of bad taste," and adding, "the commercial use of our national flag is very properly forbidden by the law and the uniform that clothes our troops should be no less respected than the banner under which they march." Thus the leading authorities in the textile industries in the United States put themselves on record as agreeing with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the use of olive drab cloths should be limited solely to the officers and men of the Army of the United States, a course we recommended in a recent editorial on "The Civilian Craze for Uniforms."

RED CROSS BUILDINGS FOR ARMY POSTS.

The American National Red Cross has proposed to the War Department to construct at the expense of the organization at those Regular Army posts at which general or base hospitals or recruit depots are located and where in the opinion of the military authorities the conditions warrant such construction, buildings for the purpose of providing rest rooms for convalescent patients and their visitors, and lounging and reading rooms for the use of Army nurses. Revocable license will be granted by the Secretary of War to the Red Cross to erect the buildings upon receipt of request from the commanding officer of hospital located at the posts, which request must be approved by the post commander, the Surgeon General and the officer in charge of the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army. These licenses will be granted subject in each case to uniform conditions prescribed by the Secretary of War.

GENERAL PERSHING AT CANTIGNY.

At their weekly meeting on June 8 the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in conference with the War Council, were informed that General Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Force in France, had personal charge of the operations that resulted in the recent American victory at Cantigny. The American commander, with his staff, planned this, the first offensive movement of any importance which American troops undertook, the committee members were told, and Allied officers highly praised General Pershing's methods, the soundness of which, the Senators were informed, were amply attested by the clean-cut victory of the American forces. The Americans took the village of Cantigny and 200 prisoners on May 28. Attempts to recapture the position proved fruitless.

THE 9TH AND 23D IN FRANCE.

The 9th and 23d Infantry Regiments of the Regular Army are among the organizations fighting gallantly in France on the right of the U.S. Marines, near Chateau Thierry, as told in an Associated Press dispatch of June 10, passed by the censor. The old 9th Infantry, after losing two of its battalions to form the 47th and 48th Infantry, was recruited up to war strength at Syracuse. The old 23d Infantry, which also lost two of its battalions to form the nucleus for the new 49th and 50th Infantry, was also recruited up to war strength at Syracuse, N.Y. Both regiments left for France last summer and have gone through hard and thorough training in France.

NOT TO CHANGE RATION OF A. E. F.

In response to an inquiry if there has been any change in the ration supplied American forces in France and if any change was contemplated Secretary of War Baker said on June 10 that it was not the intention of the War Department to reduce in any respect the ration provided for the troops in France. It was possible, he said, that those troops who were brigaded with British and French units might, for a time, be obliged to draw their supplies from the stores issued by those nations and troops of the Allies will in all probability draw supplies from American quartermasters when they are the most available.

OUR WAR EXPENSES \$50,000,000 A DAY.

U.S. Government war expenses, including loans to Allies, exceeded \$1,500,000,000 for the month of May. This sets a new high record for any belligerent nation and indicates a daily expenditure in excess of \$50,000,000.

The outlay has jumped more than \$300,000,000 above the normal monthly rate in the past. Payments to the Allies in May are set at about \$450,000,000, about \$100,000,000 more than in any previous month this year.

TOO LITTLE POTATO USED IN RATIONS.

The food of the average soldier at Camp Wheeler, Ga., where the 31st Division, N.G., is located, contains too much meat and too little potato. This statement is made in an official letter from the C.O. of Food Party No. 8, which recently visited the camp. The letter adds: "The ration allowance of these is equal; of the meat allowance practically all is used, of the potato one-fourth to one-half. Rice and grits which are substituted for potatoes are not vegetables but cereals, and are not the equivalent of potatoes; they fail to supply the same desirable food constituents. Large amounts of meat are not required by those doing hard physical work, and particularly in warm weather the consumption of meat should be reduced. An increased use of potatoes and other fresh vegetables will automatically reduce meat consumption."

MILITARY COURSE AT PRINCETON.

Princeton University will become a military school on June 24. A three-year course of training approved by the General Staff of the Army will be inaugurated, and every student will be under military discipline. After the first year of training, which will be obligatory upon all freshmen, it will be optional with the men whether they desire to continue or to go into the four-year academic course. The military course is so arranged that a freshman entering college at the normal age will have completed it and become eligible for his degree by the time he reaches draft age. The War Department some time ago made it possible for any college having a Reserve Officers' Training Corps to adopt the system that is to go into effect at Princeton this month.

OFFICERS' NAMES IN WAR TIMES.

The mention of the names of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, N.A., and Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, N.A., in press dispatches was by permission of Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., Military Censor, and with the approval of the Secretary of War. Secretary Baker has frequently expressed himself as willing to permit the use of officers' names when it was possible to do so without disclosing military information which had not been discovered by the enemy. The Secretary said that wherever it was possible it was his purpose to permit the publication of the names of commanding officers. He would make them known as he is decidedly in favor of permitting the American people to become acquainted with the work of their leaders at the front.

SCHOOL FOR PACKERS, TEAMSTERS AND SADDLERS.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, N.A., commanding the Southern Department, has organized a School for Packers, Teamsters and Saddlers, for students from department at large, at the remount depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, each course of instruction being for a period of two months. The course of instruction for teamsters will include an elementary knowledge of hippology and practical horsemanship; a thorough knowledge of the handling and care of animals; and the care and preservation of animal and wagon equipment. The course of instruction for saddlers will embrace the care, preservation, and handling of leather equipment; a knowledge of hand-sewing and making repairs in the field to leather equipment.

CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN GET LOW RAILROAD RATES.

The War Department has been advised by the Director General of Railroads that the reduced fare of one-third regular fare authorized for soldiers and sailors in the U.S. Army and Navy will also be allowed to cadets on furlough from the U.S. Military Academy and to the midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy. When the original order was issued there was some uncertainty regarding its application to the students at these two national schools, and when his attention was called to the fact the Director General of Railroads promptly issued the extension of his order including them. The Superintendents of the two academies have been notified of the action.

ISSUE OF CLOTHING TO ORGANIZATIONS.

It has been brought to the attention of The Adjutant General of the Army that, in some cases, quartermasters of camps and cantonments are issuing clothing to organizations based on the maximum strength instead of the actual strength. "This practice," says The Adjutant General, "should cease, otherwise the result will be an accumulation of a large surplus in the hands of organizations, as orders have been issued by this office directing that troops sent from recruit depots and those transferred from camps go fully equipped. It is only drafted men who report direct to a camp that come without any equipment."

BOARD TO STUDY DELAYED PAYMENTS.

A joint Army and Treasury board has been organized to consider the question of delayed payment of allotments and allowances to dependents of soldiers. Col. H. M. Lord, Q.M.C., has been chosen president; Major S. H. Wolfe, Treasury Department representative, has been chosen recorder; and Herbert Brown, Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, Washington, D.C., is the third member of the board. The board instituted on June 5 a thorough inspection of the complaints received and is studying the methods of procedure in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the financial division of the Quartermaster General's Office.

VON BERNSTORFF'S DEGREE REVOKED.

The trustees of Union College at Schenectady, N.Y., have rescinded the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred upon Count Johann von Bernstorff in 1910. Von Bernstorff's name also was stricken from the list of honorary alumni. In the resolution rescinding the degree it is stated that Bernstorff "has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a man of honor in treacherously plotting against a friendly nation whose hospitality he enjoyed and conspiring with base men to disturb our peace and embroil us with other nations."

CAUSES OF DELAYS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

Relatives of soldiers named in casualty lists forwarded from France by General Pershing ordinarily are notified by telegraph within twenty-four hours. Most of the exceptions to this rule are caused by circumstances over which The Adjutant General's Office has no control. Delays usually are due to these causes:

1. Clerical errors, caused by the fact that names and addresses must pass through so many hands in France and America. 2. Incorrect street addresses turned in by soldiers as their emergency addresses. These mistakes occur frequently in cases where soldiers have been away from home and do not remember street numbers or street names. 3. Removal of families to addresses other than those listed by soldiers. 4. The occasional necessity for cabling back to General Pershing to verify a name or to obtain an address.

The Adjutant General maintains a statistical division, with a staff of officers and a corps of stenographers and copyists, which gives all its time to the maintenance of files of soldiers' names and addresses. This division notifies relatives. Each contingent sailing to join the American Expeditionary Force forwards a copy of its roster to The Adjutant General, as it goes on shipboard. This roster is tied in card index fashion, each card bearing the name of one soldier, with his organization, the name of a parent or other relative, or friend designated by him to be notified in emergency and the address of the individual designated for notification. The cards are filed alphabetically. In addition, the ship sailing lists are maintained on file. When The Adjutant General's Office receives a casualty list from General Pershing, it forwards the list immediately to the statistical division. Here each name cabled from American Expeditionary Force is listed with the emergency address on file in the card index. As rapidly as the new list with emergency addresses is built up, the telegraph clerks get duplicates. The clerks already are supplied with blank telegrams which require only the relative's address, the name of the soldier, the nature of the casualty and the date, before they can be dispatched. Filling in the blank spaces, they get the telegrams off as quickly as possible. In addition to maintaining sets of telegraph blanks for the sake of speed, the statistical division is supplied with sets of form letters, to be filled in and mailed later, when further details as to a soldier's condition are available.

After the completed casualty list is ready, with the emergency addresses, it is withheld from publication in the newspapers for a reasonable space, out of respect for the feelings of relatives. The Adjutant General's Office allows ample time for the relatives to receive the telegrams, so that they may have the news before it is given to the general public. Aside from the four causes of delay already mentioned, the only reason for the failure of relatives to receive word at once is military consideration. General Pershing may, at his discretion, withhold a casualty list until he is positive it will have no military value to the enemy.

A.E.F. MILITARY POSTAL EXPRESS SERVICE.

By order of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Force, a Military Postal Express Service has been established. This service will receive from the civil postal authorities all mail arriving in France for the American Expeditionary Force and distribute it. The postal express will be responsible for the collection, dispatch and delivery of all mail emanating from and destined for the Expeditionary Force. Return mail will be collected and delivered to the civil authorities. The Military Post Express Service will also receive, dispatch and deliver all express arriving, or arising, in France for the American Expeditionary Force, and will deliver the express bound for the United States to the proper express company. It will take over, develop and expand the existing motor dispatch service.

The personnel of the new service will consist of a director and such officers and enlisted men as may temporarily be assigned to it for this duty. In addition, the personnel of the civil postal service may be given such assignment or employment in the postal express service as is authorized by laws governing the Post Office Department. The Military Postal Express Service will make such regulations covering the transportation of mail and express, and the size and weight of packages authorized to be shipped, as may be necessary, and will establish such liaison with the military postal authorities of the Allies and the civil postal authorities in the United States as will best promote the interests of the service.

Mail and express to members of the American Expeditionary Force should be clearly addressed with name, rank, unit, regimental organization and arm of the Service. When this is done the Military Postal Express Service will deliver direct. In other cases all mail and express will be sent to a central point for redirection. Provisions have been made to carry mail and packages direct to the soldiers. Wherever possible men who have previous postal experience will be included in the personnel of the Military Postal Express Service. For the convenience of troops attached to the British and French, offices of the Military Postal Express Service will be established at or near their main statistical sections of the Expeditionary Force serving with such troops, where mail or express will be redirected and forwarded through the proper channels to those units and individuals. Military postal arrangements are being made with the counsel of the civil postal authorities who have rendered valuable co-operation and advice to the War Department. Lieut. Col. Thorndike D. Howe, N.A., is Director of the Military Postal Express Service.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR A.E.F. PARCEL POST.

Two new regulations concerning the A.E.F. parcel post that are of general interest have been issued by the Post Office Department. The first one reads:

In connection with Department Order No. 1259, of March 28, 1918, restricting the mailing of parcels to members of the American Expeditionary Force to those which contain only such articles as are being sent at the request of the addressee approved by his regimental or higher commander, postmasters are informed that the term "regimental commander" has reference to an officer in command of a regiment, or separate battalion or similar separate unit. The War Department has advised this office that in many instances a lieutenant colonel or major may be acting as such commanding officer, and, therefore, a request for articles duly approved by an officer who is a major or of higher rank than major is regarded as meeting the requirements of Order No. 1259. When the approval of a regimental officer is authenticated by a staff officer, the name of the former should appear above the signature of the latter, as, for example—
"Approved by order of Col. Richard Roe. John Doe, Captain, Infantry, adjutant."

The War Department has also advised that an officer may

not approve his own request for articles unless he is a regimental or higher commander, having authority to approve requests in general, and that officers not assigned to regiments should obtain the approval of commanders higher in rank than regimental commanders. The indorsement of the signature or initials of a lieutenant or other officer, together with the letters "O.K." on a soldier's letter merely for the purpose of showing that the letter has been censored and passed does not constitute such an approval of any request for articles which his letter may contain, as is required by Order No. 1259. In each instance it is necessary that the request be duly approved by the soldier's regimental or higher commander.

Postmasters should inform persons presenting requests approved by officers of lower rank than major that such approval is not sufficient, and that they should send such requests to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., who will approve them if considered proper. Postmasters themselves, however, should not address The Adjutant General of the Army, but should address all inquiries they have to make on the subject to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

The second order reads:

Postmasters are hereby instructed to withhold from dispatch in the mails all ordinary, insured, or C.O.D. parcels which are addressed to members of the Regular Army, the National Army, or the National Guard, but which are not specifically addressed to company and regiment or other military unit. Postmasters will exhibit a copy of this notice in the post office lobby and direct the attention of the patrons to the absolute necessity for specific addresses in order that the soldiers' mail may reach them.

UNIFORM FOR WOMEN OF NAVAL RESERVES.

Feminine fashions appear for the first time in the Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy, specifically in Change in Uniform Regulations No. 15, which describes the "garments and articles of equipment of enrolled women of the Naval Reserve Force." These uniform regulations are for the so-called "yeowomen" who have enrolled in the N.R.F. since we entered the war against Germany. The changes, which are without date, are as follows:

CHANGE IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS, NO. 15.

Garments and articles of Equipment of enrolled women of the Naval Reserve Force.

Add Article 264 (page 73):

Coats.—264. To be of navy serge or white bleached drill, slightly shaped to figure, as long as to knuckles of hand when hanging; shall be single breasted, with plain seams and rolling collar. Four navy gilt buttons, 7/10 inch in diameter, to be 6 inches apart, the first one-half inch from the collar band, and not visible while lapels are turned back, as usually worn. Sleeve cuffs to have three navy gilt buttons, 9/16 inch in diameter, lower button to be one inch from edge of sleeve cuff and 3/4 inch apart. On each hip an outside patch pocket, the top of each to be abreast the fourth button. Dimensions about 5 by 5 1/2 inches. Lower corners slightly rounded, with shield-shaped flat at top. Plaids 2 inches wide running from shoulders, both front and back, Norfolk style. Belt 1 1/2 inches wide with run under plaid and button in front (navy gilt button 7/10 inch diameter), 3 1/2 inches above the fourth button of the coat. Lining for serge coat to be dark blue saten. White coat to be skeleton lined with bound seams.

Skirts.—265. To be of plain navy-blue serge or white drill, strictly tailor-made, full at the bottom, and to fit the figure over the hips, belting will reinforce waist band. Placket to be in left hip seam, fastened with invisible snappers. Outside patch pockets, about 5 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches on right and left side front of skirt; lower corners rounded, shield-shaped flaps from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches deep, at top of pocket; 40 button with 7/10 inch navy gilt button. Bottom of skirt about 8 inches from floor.

Waists.—266. Tailored shirt waist to be of beach cloth or similar material, front and back plain to top shoulder seam (all seams flat). One-seam sleeve set plain into arm hole. Cuff opening at outside wrist bone, fastened with two buttons 2 inches apart, first one right below where cuff is sewed on sleeve. Cuff 3 1/2 inches deep at opening, rising to 4 1/2 inches at sleeve seam. Slight gathering of sleeve into cuff. Waist and collar open down front. Collar to admit of being worn unbuttoned and folded back or buttoned high, turning over part slanting slightly away from the center front. Plain 3/4-inch pearl buttons, three on collar 3/4 inch below collar seam. Plain patch pocket on left side of waist opposite of fourth button from the collar. Dimensions 9 1/2 inches deep at side near buttons, 3 1/2 inches at other side, straight at top with button slanting. Flap sewed on above it, 1 1/2 inches deep vertical edge slanting 1 1/2 inches toward center of waist.

Hats.—267. To be straight-brimmed sailors, of navy-blue felt or white rough flat straw, shaped to conform to following dimensions: Brim 2 1/2 inches from crown to outer edge. Crown to be 2 1/2 inches high, 6 1/2 inches wide at top and 6 1/2 inches at bottom, 7 3/4 inches long at top and 8 1/2 inches at bottom. To be ordered to fit head-size of person wearing it.

Neckerchiefs.—268. Regular navy neckerchief to be worn when collar is unbuttoned and folded back.

Hose.—269. Plain black to be worn with blue skirt and plain white with white suit.

Shoes.—270. High and low, shall be of black leather for wear with blue suit, and white canvas or buckskin for wear with white suit. With white shoes rubber soles and spring heels shall be permitted.

Gloves.—271. White cotton.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

QUESTIONS BEFORE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Pay of Former Paymasters' Clerks.

A brief has been filed in the Court of Claims by Messrs. King and King in a test case involving the right of second lieutenants, Quartermaster Corps, who were formerly Army paymasters' clerks, to count five years' constructive service toward their longevity pay. The right to this credit was given to Army paymasters' clerks by the Army Appropriation Act of March 3, 1911, which provided: "Hereafter the pay and allowances of Army paymasters' clerks shall be the same as provided by law for Navy paymasters' clerks on shore duty." At that time Navy paymasters' clerks appointed from civil life were entitled to a credit of five years to be given them on the date of their appointment, and hence all Army paymasters' clerks in service March 3, 1911, were given from and after that date five years' constructive service to count toward their future pay, in addition to all actual service in the Army as paymasters' clerks or otherwise. On March 4, 1913, constructive service credit from and after that date was taken away from Navy paymasters' clerks. It was held, however, that any credit once acquired by paymasters' clerks, either in Army or Navy, prior to that date, still remained with them throughout their service.

Congress, when passing the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provided in Section 9 that paymasters' clerks "shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant." In the brief filed by Messrs. King and King for the second lieutenants formerly Army paymasters' clerks it is maintained that although their rank and pay from June 3, 1916, on are those of a second lieutenant in the Army, their right to a

longevity credit once acquired remains with them throughout their service.

Military Mapping Duty in the Philippines.

The question of commutation of quarters for officers detailed for military mapping duty in the Philippine Islands is involved in a test case prepared by Messrs. King and King for submission to the Court of Claims. The military map of the Philippine Islands was first ordered to be prepared in 1905. The Secretary of War in directing its preparation instructed the commanding general of the Philippines Division: "All officers engaged in field duty in connection with the preparation of this map will be entitled to commutation of quarters if assigned to a sheet where it is not practicable to use public quarters." These mapping stations were generally at remote points where the officers either lived in tents or had to hire quarters of their own in a house; and hence considerable expense was incurred by the various officers in connection with the duty. The Act of March 2, 1901, provides: "The Secretary of War may determine what shall constitute travel and duty without troops within the meaning of the laws governing commutation of quarters." It is argued from this act that the decision of the Secretary of War announced in the letter of 1905 to the commanding general, Philippines Division, instructing that commutation shall be allowed to officers engaged in the preparation of the military map of the Philippine Islands is conclusive in favor of the right claimed. In fact the officer whose case is made the test received his full commutation of quarters while on this duty, but it was afterwards checked against him.

ADMIRAL EBERLE TO CLASS OF 1919, U.S.N.A.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, delivered an admirable address to the class of 1919, at its graduation exercises in Dahlgren Hall, Naval Academy, on June 6. He said, in part:

"To you, gentlemen of the graduating class I wish to extend my warm congratulations upon your successful completion of the special three years' course, and upon your advanced graduation made necessary by the circumstances of war. The class of 1919 accepted their new responsibilities and their advanced academic duties with cheerfulness, with vigor and with earnestness of purpose—like true officers and gentlemen. In each succeeding year, you will realize more fully that the Naval Academy means that love of country, that devotion to duty, that loyalty to the flag, that brotherly love, that intangible something, which makes up the 'spirit of the Navy.' You will find that graduates of the Naval Academy are a band of brothers—true as steel, fair and square, devoted to their men and their men devoted to them. This implicit trust and enthusiastic team work on the part of officers and men has made the Navy the country's powerful weapon and the embodiment of national spirit that it is to-day. Always bear in mind that knowledge of the sea and of the laws of nations, nautical skill and the art of war, unswerving loyalty and grim tenacity, military character and a cheerful 'Aye, Aye, Sir,' and a fine sense of personal honor—are the requisite and controlling qualifications of a naval officer."

"In the present war fleet engagements have been few in number, and sometimes the public forgets that actual combat is but a part of the Navy's task, although it is the supreme test of the Navy's fighting strength. The silent, unrelenting campaign against the U-boat has reflected great honor on our brother graduates. This arduous duty (which for military reasons must be kept secret) has demanded ceaseless vigilance, severe hardship, eternal readiness and self-sacrifice, but through it all has been a spirit of cheerfulness, steadfastness, courage and a standard of excellence that has never been surpassed. Now comes to you at the very beginning of your commissioned service, the hard task of war and the long steady advance to victory. What an inspiring moment this should be to you, with orders to sea in your hand, what a glorious opportunity to prove your courage, to face every situation with intrepid leadership and dogged determination! It is a priceless privilege to be called to active service at sea in this hour of the Great World War; to be fighting for those same mighty principles and those ever glorious traditions, which fill the pages of our naval history and which are now committed to your keeping. Gentlemen of 1919, I envy you your orders to sea; I wish you a glorious history-making cruise—and 'May God be with you till we meet again.'"

WHAT THE COAST GUARD DOES.

The House on June 5 passed the bill, H.R. 11284, to authorize aids to navigation and for other work in the Lighthouse Service, as noted last week. In the course of the discussion of the measure, Mr. Hicks, of New York, said in part:

"Encircling my district like a chain of sentry posts on the frontiers of the deep are twenty-nine life-saving stations of the Coast Guard and twenty lighthouses and two lightships, the one beacons to warn mariners of the dangers of the coast and aid them in the navigation of our seas and bays, the other the great agent of mercy alleviating the sufferings and perhaps saving the lives of shipwrecked voyagers. Both are for the protection of life and property; both mitigate the perils of the sea; both are essential to the mighty commerce whose rapid increase heralds the re-establishment of our nation as one of the great maritime powers of the world and which again, as in days gone by, will ply the seven seas under the American flag."

"The Coast Guard is a union of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, created by act of Congress approved Jan. 28, 1915. Upon the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, the Coast Guard with all its personnel and equipment came under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and the record made in the last fourteen months is most commendable. The service was at once placed upon a war basis, additional men enlisted to fill vacancies, vessels equipped, stations brought up to the highest degree of efficiency, and the lines of coastal communication extended. To perfect the patrol system, there were constructed 750 miles of overhead telephone wires and 300 miles of submarine cables. By these additions and improvements immediate communication may be had between any point on the Atlantic coast and Washington. The present personnel consists of 220 commissioned officers and 5,000 warrant officers and enlisted men. There are 273 stations equipped with life-saving apparatus on the coasts and on the shores of the Great Lakes. The Service has twenty-one seagoing cutters, with five more authorized, and about twenty-five smaller vessels. In a general way there are two kinds of units

in the Coast Guard—ships and stations; the ships corresponding to the units of the former Revenue Cutter Service and the stations corresponding to the units of the former Life-Saving Service.

"In connection with the Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Conn., there has been established a recruiting and training station where recruits are enlisted and given a three months' course of intensive training, both on shore and at sea. Last September six of the Coast Guard cutters were thoroughly outfitted and equipped with larger guns than those used in peace times, and these vessels are now operating in the submarine zone under the command of Admiral Sims. Five naval training stations and two naval aviation stations are under the charge of Coast Guard officers. In addition, two officers of this Service, under the provisions of the Espionage Act have been made captains of the port and given authority over all merchant vessels entering and leaving the harbors of New York and Norfolk. The Coast Guard is also enforcing the regulations in reference to the loading of high explosives in the port of New York, and every ammunition ship is now anchored and cargo taken on board under the immediate direction and supervision of a commissioned Coast Guard officer assisted by armed guards to insure rigid compliance with the regulations. The waterways between Lakes Superior and Huron through which most of the iron ore consigned for war purposes is transported is under the patrol and protection of the Coast Guard.

"In every way in which service can be rendered in the prosecution of the war this branch of our fighting force is performing its duty, fully and effectively. Let me pay my respects to the captain commandant of the Service, Capt. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, an officer of wide experience and sound executive judgment, and to all the officers who are doing such splendid work in maintaining the Service on a high plane of efficiency. I want to pay a tribute to the enlisted men who face the dangers of war and the perils of the sea with courage and determination. Their loyalty and patriotism have never been questioned, their valor and heroism never doubted, and they merit the highest praise for their unflinching response to duty, for their self-sacrificing devotion to their hazardous calling, and for their bravery in times of disaster, which endows their perilous vocation with the noblest attributes of humanity—the saving of lives and the ministering to those in distress."

A SILENT BUT EFFICIENT NAVY.

In the course of a discussion, in the Senate on June 6, of the recent operations of the German submarines on our Atlantic coast, Senator Lodge said: "I want the Senate also to remember that when newspaper editorials ask what the Navy is doing I should like to have them consider why it is that we have sent all the troops we have sent—and we have sent a great many thousand—why it is that they have gone to Europe without the loss of a transport, thank God, as I do. How is it that that has happened? It has happened because of the American Navy, which furnishes the convoys, and no other cause. I wish I could go on and tell you what the American Navy has been doing in the narrow seas. I can not. The Navy has remained largely silent about its work and its preparation, and it is one of the best things about it, but it has been doing the greatest possible work everywhere. It has not failed in conveying the troops. It has not failed in its work in the Baltic and the Channel and the coast of France and the Mediterranean, and it will not fail here. It will do everything that courage and intelligence and bravery can possibly do."

The following day Senator Tillman read to the Senate the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy:

My dear Senator Tillman: After conference with Admiral Benson and other naval officers, it has been agreed that at this time it would be exceedingly unwise to give out any information which could be used to advantage by the enemy. Submarine hunting is at best a most elusive thing. He assured that everything that can be done is being done. All naval units are disposed in manner dictated by experience and study of the subject. If you felt disposed to state that you are assured that all possible steps are being taken and have been taken, but that to give the information might be of advantage to the enemy, I believe it would be the wisest thing to do at this time. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mr. Tillman added: "As chairman of the Naval Committee I want to assure those who are panic-stricken that there is no need for panic at all, for we have a Navy that is 'up to snuff.' It can take care of our cities and everything else, and it will hunt down these damned devils and wipe them off the face of the earth, so everybody can sleep in peace."

RANK OF NAVY RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the passage of the Navy bill imminent, little benefit can come from a continued discussion of its features. To the writer, however, it seems deplorable that the provision therein for the promotion of retired officers performing active service does not more adequately meet the interests involved. Considerations of personal aggrandizement have had undue prominence in published discussions of the case, and neither a maximum recognition of the Government's interests nor a proper measure of justice to those affected. The sudden expansion of the Navy having necessitated the utilization of the retired personnel in positions of high responsibility, those affected should be given prestige commensurate with the positions held. Previous active service since retirement might influence the Department in its assignment of individuals to posts of duty, but it is nowise relevant to the issue once an officer occupies such position.

A scheme, easy of accomplishment, effective and just, would be the establishment of a prescribed system of grades for various assignments with authorization for the adjustment of the rank of individuals filling them to suit; such adjustment to follow reasonable limitations of not more than a two-grade advance, for example. Limitation to command grades, or lower, is absurd, as it must, in a large number of cases, subordinate the importance of Regular officers of long service to Reserves filling less responsible positions, and also improperly limit the official status of those whose dealings are primarily with large commercial concerns.

Readjustments of rank on this principle would represent in reality a definite purpose, viz., suitable gradation and identification of the particular authority represented by the individual. Being done for war reasons solely, they might properly be authorized for the duration of the war and not longer and either with or without increased emoluments. Justice would naturally be best served by increased emoluments of a sort, but personal aggrandizement is out of place during these

troubled times, and that feature is incidental rather than fundamental. Too much has been said about the business sacrifices of retired officers returning to active duty. The most typical members of the retired list are physically impaired, incapable of having business interests, and now making supreme efforts to meet the emergency. As the Navy bill stands, these officers will receive the least recognition whereas morally they merit credit second to none.

In conclusion, I must state that I do not agree with those who believe that this matter is one difficult of fair adjustment. I hold exactly the contrary, and as an interested party I frankly maintain that the executive department concerned can neither conduct its organization efficiently nor with justice under a statute of the character projected.

BACK NUMBER.

THE NEW OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Brig. Gen. William J. Snow, N.A., in the able article that you note in your issue of May 4, page 1350, speaks of the interest and enthusiasm of the recently appointed officers as a tremendous asset. This impels me to say some things for the thoughtful consideration of the readers of the JOURNAL, especially those Regular officers having a part in the training of our new Army.

The new officers from civil life, both National Guard and Reserve, are almost without exception men who have gone into the Service from motives of purest patriotism, many at real and great sacrifice, and scarcely one of them with any thought as to the honor or emoluments. At one time, among about 200 student officers at the "School of Arms" there was one a judge who retired from the bench to take a captaincy; a dean of a law school who had become a captain; a plantation owner who left large property interests to be an Infantry captain; a member of a state legislature as a lieutenant; a state senator as a major; a consulting engineer who left a large practice and a family for a major's commission; and many more of the same type, who had left good hopes to live in an ancient barracks and receive "training."

And did the Army show appreciation of the character of these men and the genuine sacrifice they were making? It did not. These new officers, men of affairs, brilliant and able men, were put under instructors, many of whom were junior to them in military rank. Military rank and courtesy, of which so much was said, seemed in practice to have no place in the relations of the instructors to the student officers. Lieutenants shortly risen from non-coms, and captains only lately second lieutenants ordered majors and lieutenant colonels about with harsh and contemptuous manner. No instruction, no explanations, just physical work for days, and this for educated men, engineers, experienced contractors and ex-professors of engineering. They had all had their manual training in their boyhood, and required and hoped for something of the science and philosophy of the military art. They were strictly forbidden by order, from holding any conversation with the French officers who were present presumably for instruction purposes and who, by the way, were wonderful teachers and most helpful when allowed to have any participation in the instruction. In military engineering, men with field officers' rank, in civil life of established reputations as successful engineers, found themselves under recently promoted line captains who possessed not even the most rudimentary knowledge of civil engineering. And examination papers and problems were read and graded solely by an old Regular Army sergeant! Papers of highly educated engineers and ex-professors!

The effect on the minds of the new officers was that of a studied effort to kill their interest and enthusiasm with which they entered the Service. This has all been explained as necessary to inculcate discipline, a most mistaken idea. There could not be a more tractable, willing lot of men in the world than these new officers, willing to submit to any hardships rationally caused, but resenting the heart-breaking and unprofitable grind and arbitrary and unjust severity. No less trying was the experience of National Guard officers. Many who had recruited their commands at great labor and personal expense were detached, their commands broken up and scattered, and the officers themselves sent to some "detached brigade" to do nothing at all for weeks. The result of such handling of the new personnel has been the loss to the Service of that spirit so freely offered and so valuable as General Snow has said, and the killing of initiative and ability. One of the most trying situations to be met by new officers in the Army is that of the men of the professions, particularly the doctors and the engineers, many of high standing, personally and professionally, who find themselves in the Army assigned to trivial duties subordinate to officers for whom they can have no respect professionally.

It is to be hoped that this condition in the Army, which is a very real one, and fairly depicted here, may be corrected and a broader, saner policy worked out for the handling of the new officers, that will in no way militate against real discipline so truly necessary, but which will produce rational discipline while at the same time utilizing initiative and individual ability, not produce a mere servility. Much could be done to improve conditions by eliminating the invidious distinctions as to different "kinds" of officers. We now have majors, captains, etc., of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army and "Reserves." Some of these feel that they are greatly superior to those of the same rank of other classes, and are not at all backward about making that feeling evident. When a young captain can address his major, as I have personally observed, with supercilious air and tone, just short of positive disrespect, but not so any point of censure can be made, there is surely something wrong. The young man was fresh from West Point and the major a "Reserve" officer old enough to be the captain's father. A captain should be a captain and a major a major, when in active service in the Army, regardless of source of appointment. National Guard, National Army and Regular Army are not separate armies, but are broken up and blended together, as they should be. An officer's record will always show his origin and history, and the efficient discharge of his duties should alone determine his standing and reputation in the Army while he is in actual service.

Make the new officers welcome in the Service. It is no more trying for the professional soldier of the Regulars to find himself outranked by a "civilian" officer than it is for a new officer from civil life of mature years and great experience to find himself under the command of some youth just out of West Point. Make the new men feel that they are appreciated, honor and respect them according to their rank, and they will be found most amenable to discipline, thoroughly efficient, and always ready and glad to show all possible deference and regard

for the professional soldier of the old Army with whom they may be associated.

ENGINEER OFFICER.

CHANGE IN INSIGNIA SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To make the Army officer's insignia of rank easily understood by both soldiers and civilians the following change is suggested; the system is quickly understood and is logical in sequence:

For company officers: Second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain to be one, two and three silver bars, respectively.

For field officers: Major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, to be one, two and three silver oak leaves, respectively.

For general officers: Brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general, to be one, two and three silver stars, respectively (same as present regulation). General to be one silver coat-of-arms of the United States. Field marshal, in case such a grade of rank be established, to be two silver coats-of-arms of the United States.

The only two arguments against a change are, first, that it would be temporarily confusing, and second, that it would be more expensive for the officers. The first argument is easily answered, in that the confusion would be very temporary, and for an answer to the second, any first lieutenant will inform the inquisitive that he has to pay the same for his one bar that the captain pays for two bars, so the additional cost would be trifling. The ease in which different classes and grades of officers could be distinguished is a strong argument in favor of the change suggested.

UNIFORM OF ENLISTED MEN.

War time changes in enlisted men's uniform are suggested for reducing the cost of clothing the Army:

Suggest that trousers, cotton and woolen olive-drab, be substituted for breeches, as now issued; that wrap puttees be substituted for canvas leggings, as now issued. Breeches cut according to the new scale of sizes will not be natty in appearance; trousers will be as slightly and will require fewer sizes for fitting the same men. They have the added advantage of being adapted for wearing without leggings when men are lounging off duty. Wrap puttees will be more expensive at first, but the easier to wash, adaptable to various sizes of legs and more rapidly reclaimed when partly worn out. The number of sizes now kept in stock of canvas leggings would be reduced to one or perhaps two sizes of puttees.

Suggest that hat cords be discontinued, as colors fade to a neutral shade very quickly and so fail to distinguish arm of Service of wearer. Knobs pull off easily, causing cord to look unsightly. Organizations usually replace faded hat cords with new cords when ordered overseas, and the organizations remaining will not accept them, which is wasteful. In lieu of hat cords suggest the adoption of a metal disc, two inches in diameter, having the insignia of the arm of Service embossed thereon and a raised rim, a screw back, similar to present issue collar ornaments, to fasten to front of Service hat. The button ornament indicating branch of Service and company, etc., as issued at present, to be discontinued, and in lieu thereof a button issued having letter designation of company, etc., embossed thereon, omitting insignia of branch of Service, which would be indicated by the hat ornament. Organizations not having letter designation to have letters "DET" in lieu of letter designation. This would lessen the number of special design buttons and would not lessen ease of identification of enlisted men. The present regulation "US," "US with R superimposed," etc., with regimental designation, as required, to be continued in Service.

L. N. W.

SEA RAIDERS OF THE 'SIXTIES AND NOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The late wholesale destruction of American vessels reminds us that in the Civil War Comdr. John Taylor Wood in the C.S.S. Tallahassee left Wilmington, N.S., on Aug. 6, 1864, blazed his way up to Halifax, N.S., and back running the blockade out and in, and reached his home port in safety on the 25th, in the meantime burning sixteen vessels, scuttling ten, bonding five, and releasing two, ranging from steamers to pilot boats, and all of this in the face of twenty-four vessels of all sorts and conditions sent out by the Union authorities to destroy him. In comparison to this the German exploit is as nothing.

While the commander of the German submarine surprised the world by allowing crews time to lower boats and get away, it is only by the grace of God that the weather was good, for if it had been otherwise there would undoubtedly have been a wholesale drowning. Commander Wood, on the contrary, when he had gathered up a ship load of prisoners, bonded a vessel and allowed the entire accumulation to go on her to safety. But what's the use of trying to draw a comparison between a white man and a "Hun."

NEVERHASBEEN.

PROVISIONAL AND GUARDSMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Here is a supposititious case, based on a number of concrete examples.

A is a provisional captain in the Regular Army who, two years ago, was entirely without military experience. He is twenty-four years of age and as able as could be expected, considering his years and experience.

B is a National Guard captain in Federal service. He has been ten years a captain, has passed various War Department courses during his state service and has recently successfully completed a course at an Army school. He is thirty-six years of age, able and conscientious.

Do you approve of a system which automatically places A above B in rank, upon the latter's promotion from first lieutenant two months ago?

GUARDSMAN.

TROOP MOVEMENT RECORD.

All records for moving troops in the United States were broken three weeks ago when Capt. Albert S. Caljan, Q.M.C., U.S.N.G., supervisor of transport at Camp Mills, succeeded in transporting 24,000 soldiers from the camp in a single day. These troops are now in France. On several days as many as 17,000 men have been moved from the camp, but never before was the 24,000 mark approached. Officials of the Long Island Railroad declare that the achievement is the most remarkable ever performed in this country.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from Reports June 7-13.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Strives to Break Oise River Front.

With the French counter-attacks on the Aisne-Marne front in full progress, the enemy suddenly brought his main pressure to bear this week in another battle area. On the left bank of the river Oise he delivered upon a wide front an attack of the utmost severity, and in spite of the determined resistance of the French forces continued day after day his sanguinary attempts to break through. There resulted a battle comparable in deadliness and stubbornness only to the engagements of the first ten days of the Verdun offensive of 1916. At great cost the Germans advanced their front several miles to the line of the Mats river in the eastern part of the battle area, but further west they were turned out of their gain, in great part by French counter-attacks. At the end of the period now under review, they had little to show for their trouble, save a small strip of the most dearly purchased territory they have obtained this spring, while their forces engaged showed signs of waning vigor and the defense appeared as strong as ever.

The great stroke west of the Oise river was designed apparently to crush the French midway between the Amiens and Aisne-Marne battle areas at a moment when a chance existed that they might have thrown into the latter area more reserve troops than they could afford. This supposition would explain the German chiefs' hurry to strike the new blow at a moment when their situation between the Marne and the Aisne required considerable exertion in order to maintain the coveted front that had there but lately been won. The French counter-attacks on the Ourcq river and south of it had begun on the night of June 1. By June 6 the French were holding at all points and gaining persistently between the Ourcq and the Marne. In this area the French, with the American force co-operating on their right, along the Marne's bank, drove on day by day. On June 6 they drove the enemy out of Veully and Vinly, on the Ourcq and Bouresches in the American sector. On June 7 German attacks on Bouresches were vigorously beaten off while the French, by pursuing their tactics of multiplied local counter-attacks continued to press back their opponents at numerous points on both sides of the Ourcq, particularly southeast of Armbieny and at Dammart. Enemy attacks upon Chezy and Dammart, which followed, were unavailing. East of Chezy the French advanced successfully on the 8th, and after a doubtful struggle beat back the Germans at Vinly. On June 9 the Americans, in conjunction with the French, made a new advance east of Bussaires. It was evident that such small attacks, if allowed to take their course for any length of time against the tired enemy, would result in the recapture of a considerable portion of the territorial acquisition of the offensive of May 27. Indeed, the French north of the Aisne, covering the wedge of territory between the Oise and the Aisne, had also effected local progress, taking Le Port, west of Fontenoy, and east from Hautebraye. Nevertheless, the German strategic chief took the risk of loss in this area and diverted their reserves beyond the Oise for the new effort.

The front west of the Oise river, selected as the scene of the new bid for victory, lay twenty miles west of the field of the preceding action, and extended from the right bank of the river another twenty miles westward to Montdidier. It covered a direct route down the river to Paris, some fifty miles away. The French line here had been fortified only lately and slightly, after the battle of April, in which the French had established and held the positions somewhat hastily. The sector formed a slight bulge in the conformation of the Ally front, bending outward halfway between the two great German salients. Between it and Paris must obviously lie whatever force of French strategic reserves, as yet unused, were being held in readiness to move against a new German effort on one side or the other. A chance existed that these reserves had been reduced by the despatch of troops to the Aisne-Marne front to such a degree as would make it feasible to break through, or rather to wear through the French center. In case of success such a proceeding held out tempting prospects to the enemy leadership. It would give them the opportunity to advance, the defense once overcome, as far as the northwestern edge of the fortified zone of Paris, and, advancing to open a great undefended gap on the west, all the way from Montdidier southward. Such a move would have cut in two the Ally forces on the two sides of the enemy wedge and would have left the British-French force in Artois and Flanders pretty completely isolated. These, perhaps, are the possibilities that tempted the enemy to a strategic gamble on the chance of finding the all-important sector insufficiently guarded. As the creation of the desired break could not be effected until the resistance of the last available French units had been overcome, and as their number could not be determined exactly in advance, the decision of Ludendorff involved the enemy in the necessity of maintaining his offensive regardless of losses for a considerable time.

The haste by which the enemy might hope to catch the French reserves away from their base caused him to initiate his new drive on the night of June 8-9. The methods he employed appear to have been identical with those used in the three great efforts that preceded. These methods have been detailed more or less in earlier issues of this review. As information on the subject increases, it appears that the decisive factor in the present line-breaking tactics of the enemy is furnished by the gas bombardment. The most effectual of the poison gases, it is now reported, cannot be properly counteracted by the use of the poison gas masks now in use. The area flooded by the gas bombardment becomes either absolutely untenable to the defending troops or else so difficult for their operations as to render them an easy prey to the waves of attacking infantry, equipped with machine guns, mine-throwers and other mobile arms of high destructive, effectual close range. The French method of meeting the attack, in the present case, was to fall back on a defensive line running parallel with the front line and at a considerable distance from it. This line was marked in part by the villages of Rubescourt, le Fontoy and Mortemer.

In the first stage of their attack the Germans threw forward twenty or more divisions, according to the estimates in the current accounts. With this force they penetrated the center of the attacked line, capturing Rezonville sur Mats and Mareuil. On the wings, however, the assaults failed of their objectives, the defense holding Beiral and Channetancourt, the northern outposts of the rough, wooded tract bordering the river, while on the left Courcelles, after changing hands several times, remained in French hands. The first few hours of fighting determined the character of the subsequent phases of the battle, by doing away with the possibility of serious rupture in the French front, they brought about the ne-

cessity for the series of sanguinary assaults, similar to local attacks, by which the enemy was obliged to seek the gradual breaking down and forcing back of the defense.

In the center the enemy pressed forward, taking Courtilly during the fighting of June 9, and entering Thiescourt wood. His progress in the central field threatened to cause the French right to be outflanked, and there ensued during the 10th a withdrawal southward through the wooded hill region, culminating on June 11 in the abandonment of Rubescourt and the defense of a line south of the Mats river down to its point of confluence with the Oise. On June 10 the offensive continued to direct its main effort southward through the French center, so as to clear the open ground in this direction, so far as the small river Aronde. Taking Medy, St. Maur and Belloy, the Germans engaged on the Belloy plateau, and late in the day had forced the French on a limited front back as far as the Aronde. Hitherto the defense had contented itself with contesting the ground in a series of actions which took their toll and left the lead to the assailant. On the evening of June 10, however, fresh French forces took the aggressive and drove the most advanced part of the German force sharply backward upon Belloy and Marquellise, recapturing Vandeleucourt.

On June 11, using a large force of tanks, the French resumed their attacks on the whole line from the left at Rubescourt to the center at St. Maur. They regained the ground marked by the villages of Belloy, St. Maur and Antheuil farther on the right, as well as a hilly district near Courcelles on their left. On the extreme right they made good the line of the lower Mats, to its mouth, against German attacks, and held their positions through the night of June 11-12. The enemy for his part had by no means given up his purpose to break through the defenses. Abandoning his efforts west of the French center, he developed on June 12 an attack upon the river Mats. His assaults, repeated at considerable loss, enabled him during the day to gain two important lodgments on the south bank of the river—the village of Melicocq and the heights of Croix Ricard. The French forces east of the Oise were in the meantime falling back, bent on not being left in too advanced a position if the new thrust should succeed. On the French left the conditions were reversed, with the French advancing in the region of Belloy wood and St. Maur, taking prisoners and causing considerable evil to the enemy immediately east. Finally, on the night of June 12, the French captured both the German lodgments of Melicocq and Croix Ricard and threw the enemy violently back to the north bank of the Mats.

On June 12 and 13 the enemy renewed his attacks south of the river Aisne, in the area between that stream and the Villers-Cotterets forest. In heavy fighting, he regained ground, including the villages of Cocuoves and St. Pierre-L'Aigle.

Elsewhere on the Western Front.

Reims continued to hold out against increasingly inadequate efforts of the enemy to maintain his offensive in that direction. The village of Bligny, on the line west of Reims, which had fallen into German hands, was recaptured by British troops on June 7. An attack of the enemy upon Thiolet on the same day met the fate of several previous efforts to take the place. An attack on Vigny was repulsed on the night of June 8.

From Montdidier to the coast there was much local action, but no effort of greater scope on either side. The French made an advance on June 7 in the neighborhood of Loeve, partly offsetting a recent enemy gain. On the night of June 10 the British in an operation near Morlancourt took 298 prisoners and advanced their line half a mile.

Other Fronts.

In Italy the Ally raiders were active on the Astico and Brenta portions of the front. Hostile attacks at Monte Corno failed.

In Macedonia the French, aided by Albanian contingents, effected a gain in the high region of Mts. Kamia and Elinia, at elevations running up to 6,000 feet, capturing 225 prisoners, reducing a salient and securing artillery observation points.

In Palestine the troops of Allenby made a local attack in the coast sector, while Arab bands raided the Hedjaz railway near Toweira.

SUMMARY OF THE PERSHING BULLETINS.

Bulletins issued by Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., during the week note the following operations of the American Expeditionary Force:

June 6.—Northwest of Chateau-Thierry Americans and French advanced about a mile near Torcy, inflicting severe losses. In the Lorraine sector batteries executed reprisal and neutralization fire.

June 7.—Americans troops in conjunction with the French on their left effected several minor advances west and northwest of Chateau-Thierry, inflicting heavy losses and taking one enemy officer and twenty-five unwounded men. Artillery was active in the Picardy, Marne, Woevre and Lorraine sectors. A German raid in Picardy on the night of June 2-3 was repulsed without loss to the post attacked.

June 10.—Northwest of Chateau-Thierry, an enemy attack near Bouresches with artillery preparation and machine gun fire was repulsed with the infliction of severe losses. Artillery fighting occurred in this sector and in Picardy.

June 11.—Northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau wood, our forces advanced, taking 250 prisoners, including three officers. In the Woevre artillery executed neutralization and harassing fire.

June 12.—Artillery fire continued in the Woevre. American patrols took prisoners in Picardy.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The British transport Ansonia of 8,153 tons, which left a British port May 25 bound West, was torpedoed by a German submarine when several hundred miles out in the Atlantic. Ninety of her crew of 130 were picked up and safely landed and search was made for others of the missing. The Ansonia was built in 1907 and was owned by the Cunard Line. She had a speed of fourteen knots.

The Germans at the submarine base at Zeebrugge are still badly handicapped by the success of the British navy in blocking the channel with ships sunk filled with concrete. An Associated Press dispatch of June 9 states that the blocking operation is even more serious than has been believed heretofore. Photographs taken from airplanes show that the entrance to the harbor is rapidly silting up, and that accordingly the British effort to close the channel is being reinforced by nature. The sunken vessel inside the breakwater, which was at first

believed to be an enemy destroyer, now appears to be a large dredger. The loss of this ship evidently has crippled the Germans in their attempts to clear the channel.

GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF AMERICAN COAST.

German submarine sinkings continued off our Atlantic coast during the week, but their later activities have been confined to waters off the coast of Virginia. The American steamer Pinar del Rio was sent to the bottom on June 8, 110 miles off Cape Henry, Va., and those aboard were later picked up by another vessel. The Norwegian steamer Vindeggen was held up by a submarine on June 8 about 120 miles off Cape Hatteras and proved a valuable prize. She had a cargo of copper ingots, and the commander of the submarine transferred eighty tons of it to his own boat, making the Norwegian crew help in the work. This transfer took almost the entire day. When the work was almost completed the Norwegian steamer Henrik Lund approached, and thinking her countryman in distress innocently headed close to the Vindeggen, not seeing the submarine. She was ordered to stop and her crew was directed to abandon their ship. German sailors then took off three sacks of sugar and sank the steamer with bombs. As soon as the transfer of copper from the Vindeggen was completed her crew was ordered to the life boats and the steamer was destroyed with bombs. The survivors of both steamers, sixty-eight all told, were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Brosund and were safely landed at New York. With the rich prize of eighty tons of copper the submarine is probably headed for her home port.

The Norwegian steamer Vinland was sunk on June 7, when only sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes. Her crew was picked up by a destroyer.

Up to June 12 the total number of vessels reported destroyed off our coast is sixteen, of which ten were steamers and six were schooners. There have been several reports of supposed sinkings of submarines by armed steamers, but there is no clear evidence or official confirmation of such sinkings. Several steamers attacked off the New Jersey and Virginia coasts by submarines and fired at the U-boats escaped by their superior speed, or were saved by the appearance of our destroyers. Active search has been continued unremittently by our Navy forces for the enemy's submarines. The presence of our forces has probably prevented the destruction of other ships.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN NAVAL FEAT.

Italian navy officers on June 10 again demonstrated their prowess by making a brilliant and successful attack on the Austrian fleet off the Dalmatian Islands in the Adriatic, on the Austrian side. The daring exploit resulted in the sinking of the 20,000-ton battleship Szent Istvan by two torpedoes, while a second battleship of the same class was badly damaged. The chief of staff of the Italian navy announces that the bold attack was made by two small torpedo-boats in command of Commanders Rizzo and Lugli de Milano. In an interview with Commander Rizzo in Rome on June 12, reported by the Associated Press, the Italian boats that made the attack are referred to as "motor boats." In addition to firing two 500 pound torpedoes at the Szent Istvan Commander Rizzo says he threw a depth bomb right in the path of the nearest pursuing Austrian destroyer. This, he says, exploded under the destroyer and disabled her, thus permitting the two Italian boats to escape.

The success is among the most remarkable sea actions of the war. The torpedo attack was made boldly through the line of Austrian destroyers, while the battle squadron was steaming in regular formation. This makes the third Austrian battleship of the dreadnought class that the Italians have sent to the bottom by brilliant torpedo work. The Szent Istvan was the newest of the powerful Viribus Unitis class. She was completed in 1915 and had a length of 525 feet. Her main armor belt was eleven inches thick and her turrets and barbettes had similar armor. Her speed was about twenty knots; main battery, twelve 12-inch guns in triple gun turrets, on a center line; complement about 1,000 officers and men.

One of the surprising features of this successful attack is that both the Italian torpedo-boats returned safely to their base, and also inflicted severe damage on a pursuing Austrian destroyer.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Health conditions of troops in the United States for the week ending June 7 are as follows:

General: Health conditions for the week are very satisfactory. Admission and non-effective rates are slightly higher than last week due chiefly to the continued arrival of new men in camps, with the consequent increase in the incidence of venereal diseases. The death rate for diseases (3.16) is still lower than that of last week, which was then the record low rate since that of Nov. 2, 1917. A slight increase is noted in the number of new cases of pneumonia and meningitis, with a decrease in measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, as compared with the previous week.

Divisional Camps: Camp Kearny has the lowest sick rates of the larger camps of this group. Fifty-one new cases of pneumonia are reported from camps of this group against forty-five last week, of which number Camp Cody reported eleven, Camp Sevier ten, and Camp Fremont eight. Camp Wadsworth reports eighteen new cases of measles, leading all camps in this respect. Other diseases are relatively unimportant for the week.

Cantonments: Sick rates in cantonments are materially lower than in the previous week. The admission rate for disease is lower than that of any other group. The highest sick rates are reported from Camps Pike, Gordon and Sherman; the lowest from Camps Grant and Upton. There were reported from camps of this group 245 new cases of measles against 255 in the previous week, and 104 new cases of pneumonia. Camp Devens leads all cantonments in the number of new cases of pneumonia (sixteen), and Camp Jackson in the number of new cases of measles (fifty-eight).

Departmental and Other Troops: The Eastern Department has the lowest (816), and the Central Department the highest (1,713) admission rate of all departments. The Western Department has the lowest non-effective rate.

In general, sick rates at recruit depots show improvement over former reports, Fort McDowell alone reporting unusually high rates.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Frederick E. Wilson, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty as a major in the National Army, was retired from active service June 5, 1918, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 23, 1871, and entered the Army as a private in the 5th Artillery, March 31, 1890. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 27th Infantry in February, 1901.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. John Blanchfield, 5th Regiment, U.S. Marines, who was killed in the fighting on the French front June 7, has a wife and daughter living at No. 108 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He joined the Marine Corps as an enlisted man, and was among those sent to Nicaragua in 1912. When Vera Cruz was seized in April, 1914, he was in one of the first landing parties that went ashore from the superdreadnought Florida. In 1915, he saw service in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Capt. James McCoy, 4th Regt., U.S. Marine Corps, in the casualty list issued on June 11, as killed in action in France. His home was at 135 Buffington street, Fall River, Mass.

Among those listed on June 9 as being killed in battle in France were Capt. James A. Anderson and Henry E. Mosher, Inf., Regular Army. Captain Anderson was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Nov. 26, 1916, and was assigned to Co. H, 22d Inf., at that time. He was assigned to another regiment later. Captain Mosher was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army March 22, 1917, and was assigned to the 28th Infantry. The name of Lieut. Willborn S. Priddy, Inf., Regular Army, who died of wounds, is mentioned in the casualty list of June 7.

Quite an extended notice of the death of Capt. Henry E. Mosher, Inf., Regular Army, in action in France, is given in the Jamestown, N.Y., Evening Journal of June 8 and 10. The editorial comment says, in part: "Captain Mosher was a man of fine physique and bore a dauntless spirit in a sound body. His father, sisters and brother, who is a lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts on the other side of the world from France, will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he died as he would have chosen to do, in the thick of the fighting. May the sadness of this hour be enriched to them with a realization of what the life and death of one like Captain Mosher will mean in after years to this embattled land and to the world! It was in 1913 that he entered West Point and remained there one year. The next year he was employed for a time in Bridgeport, Conn., by the Remington Arms Company. In October, 1916, he passed the examination for a commission in the Regular Army and later received an appointment, dated Nov. 22, 1916. In April, 1917, he left for training in the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. When his training course was only half completed there came the call to report to the East to join the 28th Infantry, the first forces to cross the seas."

First Lieut. Edward Hines, Jr., Inf., Regular Army, is reported in the casualty list of June 11 as having died of disease in France. His home was in Chicago.

Lieut. Lyman B. Hoops, U.S.N., died as the result of pneumonia, at the naval hospital, London, England, on June 8. He was born at Greenville, Me., July 19, 1892, and was appointed a midshipman from Connecticut on July 26, 1910; resigned Feb. 14, 1911; reappointed a midshipman on May 12, 1911, and appointed an ensign June 5, 1915. He was promoted temporarily to lieutenant (J.G.) on July 1, 1917; and was temporarily appointed a lieutenant from Oct. 15, 1917, and served on board a U.S. ship until date of his illness; transferred to naval hospital, London.

Major George D. Robertson, 3d Infantry Regiment, N.G. Washington, died at Hoquiam, Wash., Sunday, May 26, 1918. "As a loyal and patriotic citizen, an efficient and courageous soldier, who once offered his life at his country's call in 1898," says Adjutant Gen. H. J. Moss, "and a faithful and conscientious public servant, his life and character is worthy of emulation by all of his comrades in the National Guard and a guide to their life and conduct at times of either peace or strife."

Mr. James Lawrence Gatchell, father of Brig. Gen. George W. Gatchell, N.A., died at Pawtucket, R.I., on April 1, 1918, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. Gatchell was the grandfather of Major Oscar J. Gatchell, Ord. Dept., U.S. A., and 1st Lieut. Wade C. Gatchell, U.S. Cav.

Mr. Oscar N. Carpenter, father of Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Brigadier General Gatchell, N.A., and Mrs. Howard S. Miller, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Coast Art., N.A., died at Providence, R.I., on June 7, 1918, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Carpenter was the grandfather of Major Oscar J. Gatchell, Ord., N.A., and 1st Lieut. Wade C. Gatchell, U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Rose Flanagan, mother of Mrs. Casper W. Cole, wife of Captain Cole, Cav., U.S.A., died on June 7, 1918.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced the following deaths among officers up to June 12:

Brig. Gens. Robert E. L. Michie and James W. Scully.

Lieut. Col. Robert J. Maxey.

Col. Bertram T. Clayton.

Capt. James A. Anderson, Henry E. Mosher, George Leroy Austin, Charles E. Thrall, Harry A. Bullock, Edwin O. Fleur, Edwin P. Webb, Rufus F. Montgall and Leonard K. Hart.

Chaplain E. H. Fitzgerald, retired.

First Lieuts. Clarence R. Green, Richard Mortimer, Jr., Joseph E. Beaton, Edward Hines, Guy E. Fuller, Hamlet P. Jones, William L. Miller, John L. Mitchell, Livingston L. Baker, Earl H. Neville, Thomas W. Goddard, Carter L. Ovington, Joseph R. Sanford, Charles F. Butler, A. P. H. Sage and Robert B. Anderson.

Second Lieuts. Henry W. Clarke, Eugene P. Hubbard, Grosvenor Cather, Jr., Lynn H. Harriman, Wellborn S. Priddy, Max C. Buchanan, Wilmer Bodenstad, John A. Ewing, Edgar A. Lawrence, Duncan R. Grant, Ralph M. Noble, Lester E. Meyer, Howard R. Smith, Charles W. Chapman, John D. Crawford, John L. Hegarty, Travis

L. Halton, Joseph J. O'Malley, Jesse M. Robinson, Franklin W. Clark and Lea D. Williams.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Flying Cadet Horace Woods, of Milwaukee, Wis., of Carruthers Field, died at Fort Worth, Texas, June 9, 1918, at the base hospital, Camp Bowie, as the result of injuries received when he crashed from a height of about 2,000 feet late June 5.

Lieut. Benjamin Heisland, S.R.C., of Marietta, Pa., was killed and Cadet Caston, also of Pennsylvania, was seriously hurt at Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., June 10, when an airplane in which they were flying fell about 100 feet.

Lieut. Clarke Owen, S.R.C., of Lansing, Mich., stationed at Payne Field, West Point, Miss., was instantly killed and a flying companion seriously injured late June 10, when their airplane side-slipped and fell about 100 feet near Muldon, Miss.

Lieut. Edgar Lawrence, S.R.C., of Chicago, flying in an airplane in France on June 5 was killed by falling from an altitude of a thousand meters forty miles behind the front.

Lieuts. John L. Hegarty and Travers Lee Halton were killed near Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., June 7, when their airplane collided while at battle practice. Halton was from San Antonio, Texas, and Hegarty from Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Lieut. Duncan Ross Grant, A.S.S.R.C., who was reported as killed in an airplane accident in France in the casualty list of June 7, was the son of David C. Grant, vice president of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York.

Ensign J. A. Eaton, U.S.N.R.F., is among six officers and four men from allied seaplanes temporarily interned at The Hague, having been forced to land in Holland after a victorious battle with German airplanes.

Lieut. Harry Dobbs, S.R.C., of Vancouver, B.C., died at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 11, as the result of injuries suffered June 8 on the Stinton Field, when his machine fell to the ground from a height of 200 feet.

First Lieut. Roger Montgomery, S.R.C., of Tunica, Miss., instructor in aerial gunnery, was killed on June 11, and 2d Lieut. W. R. Hartline, pilot of the machine, was slightly bruised when an airplane fell at San Leon, an aerial gunnery range maintained in connection with Ellington Flying Field, at Houston, Texas.

Major John B. Brooks, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., commanding officer of Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., who was injured in an airplane accident June 11, in which Lieut. R. Bardwell, S.R.C., of New York, was killed, will recover, it was said. He is suffering from a broken jaw and several severe bruises.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Josephine March, daughter of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., to Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Art., U.S.A., took place in St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., on June 8, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Scott. Owing to the recent death of the bride's brother, Peyton C. March, Jr., the wedding party was confined to the members of the two families. Major Swing served as aid to General March while he was in France.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Shanks, daughter of Major Gen. David G. Shanks, N.A., and Mrs. Shanks, to Lieut. William E. Mallow, U.S.N., took place in the Shanks apartments, 49 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, on June 8, 1918. Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A., an old friend of the family, performed the ceremony. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Shanks's brother, only the immediate family were present.

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Jennings, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Wade French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. French, of Sag Harbor, N.Y., were married at the First Presbyterian Church, Sag Harbor, by the Rev. George M. Runner, on May 18, 1918. Upon their return from their honeymoon Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jennings will reside at Sag Harbor, where Commander Jennings is stationed in charge of the torpedo testing station.

Ensign L. C. Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens, who were married in the chapel at Annapolis on June 6, 1918, following Ensign Stevens' graduation from the Naval Academy, are at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for their honeymoon. Mrs. Stevens was Miss Nellie Millikin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Millikin, of Danville, Ind. The wedding was a quiet one, the bride being given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Horace Millikin, Jr., and her only attendant was her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Millikin, wife of Captain Millikin, U.S.A., who is now in France. Mrs. John Millikin is the daughter of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A. Ensign R. F. Nelson, U.S.N., of Georgia, was best man. Ensign Stevens, who is the son of Mrs. Leslie Stevens, of Perris, Cal., was president of his class at Annapolis and editor-in-chief of the Annapolis year book, the "Lucky Bag." Ensign and Mrs. Stevens went to Washington the last of the week to attend the marriage of the daughter of General March and returned again to the Hotel Astor, to remain for several days.

Asst. Surg. Harvey R. McAllister, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Lulu Sooy were married at the home of the bride in Alameda, Cal., on May 23, 1918. Mrs. McAllister is the sister of Asst. Surg. Daniel W. Sooy, U.S.N.

A quiet wedding of much interest in Army and Navy circles took place June 3, 1918, at St. Matthews's Church, Washington, D.C., when Miss Mildred Newcomb Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Wilson, of Pelham, N.Y., and granddaughter of Mrs. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, became the bride of Capt. Daniel Noce, C.E., U.S.A. The bride wore a becoming gown of pink Georgette crepe, beaded and embroidered in white, and a French hat of leghorn and Georgette. Her bouquet was of pink roses to match. Miss Helena Griffin was maid of honor, and wore a dainty gown of pink organdy with a leghorn hat and a bouquet of pink roses. Captain Noce is a graduate of the class of 1917, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, and is now stationed at Ayer, Mass.

Miss Elise Isabelle Walker, daughter of Major E. S. Walker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walker, of Gainesville, Fla., and Capt. John Christie Duncan were married on May 27, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Bernard Campbell. Major Walker recently received orders to proceed to Plattsburg, N.Y., and the date of the wedding was advanced two weeks. Only a few members of the bride's family were present and the wedding was a

very quiet one. Captain Duncan is stationed at Camp Johnston.

Mrs. C. W. Hayes, of Washington, D.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ellen, to Capt. Hugh Mitchell, 12th U.S. Cav.

Capt. Donald J. Myers, U.S. Cav., was wedded in Brookline, Mass., on June 8, 1918, to Miss Lillian MacIntyre, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ezra T. MacIntyre, of that city.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gwendolen Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Smith, of New York city, and Asst. Paymr. Nelson S. Trotman, U.S.N., which took place on June 8, 1918, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Elizabeth Hughes attended the bride, and Lieut. Raymond W. Jordan, U.S.N., was best man.

Lieut. Walter L. Richards, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Miss Ella A. Coleman, of Baltimore, were married on June 8, 1918, by the Rev. Wiley, of Chattanooga.

Mrs. J. Lyman Swan announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Esther, to Capt. Ernest Lincoln Bigham, Coast Art., U.S.A., on May 2, 1918, at Seattle, Wash.

Miss Vivian Marie Horn, daughter of William Evans Horn, commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club, and Capt. Thomas Boyle Gale, U.S.M.C., will be married on June 20, 1918, in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin O. Hudson announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Capt. Arthur T. Lacey, 8th U.S. Cav., on May 27, 1918, at Marfa, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Urch, of Muskegon, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Theo Matilda, to Lieut. S. R. Canine, U.S.N. Lieutenant Canine is assistant executive officer at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp, of 34 East Thirty-fifth street, New York city, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline B. Knapp, to Ensign Charles K. Post, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post, of Lawrence, L.I. Ensign Post was a member of the 1919 class of the U.S. Naval Academy, just graduated.

The Rev. and Mrs. Fred Francis St. Clair announce the marriage of their daughter, Carolyn Lee, to Lieut. Albert Charles Roberts, U.S.N., on April 13, 1918, at Shanghai, China.

Lieut. Eugene M. Caffey, U.S.A., class of 1919, and Miss Catherine Frances Howell were married at the West Point Chapel, West Point, N.Y., by the Rev. H. Percy Silver on June 12, 1918. Lieut. William Gordon, U.S.A., acted as best man. Lieutenant Caffey is the son of Lieut. Col. Lochlin W. Caffey, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Caffey.

Lieut. Elmer Q. Oliphant, U.S.A., class of 1919, U.S. M.A., and Miss Barbara Benedict, of New York city, were married in the West Point Chapel, West Point, N.Y., on June 12, 1918.

In the First Congregational Church in Winchester, Mass., June 8, 1918, Miss Helen Theresa Orr, of Winchester, was married to Lieut. James Syng Armstrong, U.S.R., by his father, Prof. A. C. Armstrong, and the pastor, Rev. Howard J. Chidley. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Orr and was graduated last year at Radcliffe. The bridegroom was graduated from Princeton in 1916. He was a member of the 303d Infantry, N.A.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, of New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter to Lieut. Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, O.R.C., who is with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Miss Hatch also is in France as a nurse in Dr. Joseph A. Blake's Hospital in Paris. Miss Hatch is one of a large circle of young women of New York society who actively took up relief work soon after the war started.

Senator and Mrs. Philip H. Kohl, of Wayne, Nebr., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie, to Asst. Surg. Carl James Robertson, U.S.N.R.F., at Evanston, Ill., on May 22, 1918. The ceremony was very simple, only relatives and a few close friends being present. Up to the present time Dr. Robertson has been aid to the senior medical officer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, at Great Lakes, Ill. He has been recently ordered abroad, and Mrs. Robertson will accompany him to Washington, D.C., and New York, to remain with him until he sails.

A military wedding of interest at Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 10, 1918, was that of Miss Jean Bonner Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, 124 Elm street, and 1st Lieut. Henry Wessel, Phil. Scouts, retired, recruiting officer, U.S. Army, at Evansville, Ind. The ceremony was performed at an altar of palms and flags, in the living room of the bride's parents. Rev. Kellam, rector of the Episcopal Church, officiated, using the ring ceremony. Members of the family and close friends were present. The bride's sister, Margarette Endress, was matron of honor and her chum friend, Miss Katherine Burkam, was maid of honor. Lieutenant Wessel had as his best man, Dr. E. P. Busse, of Evansville. The bride wore a tailored blue satin gown of walking length, with a short bridal veil of lace. She carried lilies of the valley and daisies. Mrs. Foster wore a white beaded Georgette dress trimmed with fillet lace. The maid of honor wore a flesh colored pink organdy dress and carried pink roses and daisies. Following the ceremony a six-course breakfast was served for members of the bridal party. Green and white were carried out in the decorations of the breakfast table, daisies, white roses and white candles in crystal holders being used. Military music was played during the breakfast. The bride cut the wedding cake with the Lieutenant's sword, the cake being decorated with designs of flags of the Allies. Miss Katherine Burkam caught the bridal bouquet. Lieut. and Mrs. Wessel left for a week's honeymoon in Chicago, after which they will go to Evansville and reside at the Lincoln Hotel for the present. Lieutenant Wessel is one of the most famous scout officers in the Army. For six and one-half years he was in foreign service in the Philippines, China and Japan, and has been around the world three times. He served under Gens. W. T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, Hancock, Corbin, Miles, McArthur, Chaffee, Funston, Fred D. Grant, Guy H. Preston, Franklin J. Bell, Frank McIntyre and others. His record in Indian campaigns was against Sitting Bull in 1882, against Geronimo, 1886, and against the hostile Sioux, Pine Ridge agency, 1890-91. In the Spanish-American War he was in the battle of El Caney, Cuba, night attack of Santiago de Cuba and siege of Santiago de Cuba, July, 1898. During the Philippine insurrection he served in many engagements, including Gaudalope Ridge, Pasig, Pateros, bridge in front of Pateros, Laguna de Bay, Calocan and Tulihan River, Malinta Hill, Malolos, trenches at Panay, defense of San Fer-

ganda, Pampanga, advance and capture of Calulit; advance and capture of Bamban, Murcia and Tarlac and Panique, night attack on San Isidro, N.E., General Funston's expedition over the Bulacan Mountains, engagement at Tubigan, and he was in the last campaign under Gen. Franklin J. Bell, 1901-1902.

Lieut. Clayton J. Hyslop, M.R.C., of Chicago, Ill., now on duty at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and Miss Edna Forsythe, of Galesburg, Ill., were married at Macon, Ga., on June 8, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Guest, N.N.V., and Miss Margery Tracy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Durbin, of Iola, Kan., were married in San Diego, Cal., on June 3, 1918, by Rev. W. R. Crabtree, pastor of the Central Christian Church. Upon their return from a wedding trip of ten days they will make their home in Coronado, Cal. The bride has been society editor of the San Diego Tribune for five years and is a member of the Women's Press Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Otis, of Santa Ana, Cal., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elsie Johnson Whipple, to Asst. Surg. Horace E. Spruance, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood, of No. 122 East Seventy-sixth street, New York city, have announced that their daughter, Miss Eleanor Lockwood, was married on June 5, 1918, to Lieut. Joseph Delaney Burge, E.R.C., at Toul, France. The bride went to France in the service of the Red Cross last Christmas and since January has been a nurse in the refugees' hospital at Toul. Lieutenant Burge has been with the American Expeditionary Force, in France several months. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1912.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Groves, of New York city, and East Orange, N.J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Field Groves, to Lieut. A. C. M. Azy, Jr., U.S.R., on June 12, 1918, at East Orange, N.J. Lieutenant Azy is a member of an old prominent New York family.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Sillman, N.A., have arrived in Washington.

Major and Mrs. Norman W. Peek, U.S.A., have arrived in Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Drake, wife of Capt. Frank Drake, U.S.A., has arrived in Hoboken, N.J.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. LeRoy S. Lyon, N.A., have arrived at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Mrs. Moss, wife of Capt. Robert G. Moss, U.S.A., has left Annapolis, Md., for Texas.

Major and Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth, U.S.A., have arrived at Fort Williams, Me.

Mrs. Pinkston, wife of Major Omar W. Pinkston, U.S.A., is located at 2115 P street, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alston R. Simpson, U.S.N., are located at 1850 Monroe street, Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, N.A., and Miss Ruckman are located at 17 Stearns road, Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Symmonds, wife of Col. C. J. Symmonds, U.S.A., and the Misses Symmonds are spending the summer in Orono, Me.

Mrs. Ramsey, wife of Ensign Logan C. Ramsey, U.S.N., is visiting her father, Mr. Robert Kilmartin, in Washington.

Major and Mrs. James Totten, U.S.A., are passing a short time at the Ulster Inn, 1627 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Ira Longanecker, U.S.A., and Master Charles Longanecker have arrived at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. Stimson J. Brown, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon on June 5 at her Q street residence, Washington.

A son was born to Col. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., N.A., and Mrs. Nicholls, at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., on June 11, 1918.

Mrs. Sherrard Coleman, wife of Lieutenant Coleman, U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Worthington F. Griswold, of Worthington, Ohio.

Mrs. Bromwell, widow of Capt. Charles W. Bromwell, U.S.N., was hostess at a handsomely appointed dinner on June 8 in Washington.

Lieut. Wayne W. Schmidt, Inf., Reg. Army, was on June 12 reported among the severely wounded in France. His home was at Martinsville, Ind.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Col. L. M. Adams, U.S.A., has visited her at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank B. Jones, U.S.A.

Major Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., have as their guest in San Francisco, Cal., their daughter, Mrs. Brett, wife of Major G. H. Brett, U.S.A.

Miss Charlotte Heath, of Amsterdam, N.Y., is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Allen R. Kimball, 48th U.S. Inf., in Norfolk, Va.

Capt. George A. Paddock, 342d Inf., N.A., and Mrs. Paddock announce the birth of a son, George Arthur Paddock, Jr., at Chicago, Ill., on May 20, 1918.

Miss Lou Uline, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline, U.S.A., is paying some visits in New York city before returning to her home in San Diego, Cal.

Major Charles L. Gibson, M.R.C., addressed the graduating class of Cornell University Medical College, June 13, on "War Surgery as Exemplified in France."

Mrs. Robert T. Phinney, with her mother and children, have a cottage on the Shell Beach at Corpus Christi, Texas, while Major Phinney, N.A., is in France.

Major Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S. Army, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University at the annual commencement on June 12.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, sang at the commencement exercises on June 8 at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. Mrs. Baker was at one time a student at Wilson College.

Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Porter have opened their cottage on Shorely Hill, Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. Their son, 1st Lieut. Galloway Cheston, Av. Sec., S.R.C., is overseas.

Mrs. Holcomb, wife of Major Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., and baby daughter have returned to Washington after a brief stay with Mrs. Holcomb's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. P. P. Bernard and children are at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., during the absence of Major Bernard, N.A.

A daughter, Barbara Elizabeth Burdy, was born to Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Burdy at New Orleans, La., on May 4, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Peter Murray, N.A., who recently returned from France, has joined Mrs. Murray at the Dredgen, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Ann Wyman, was born to Lieut. Robert S. Wyman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wyman, at Annapolis, Md., on May 10, 1918.

A daughter, Jean Edna McGuire, was born to Capt. Edward C. McGuire, U.S.A., and Mrs. McGuire at Laurel, Md., on June 7, 1918.

Mrs. E. H. Wagner, wife of Major Wagner, U.S.A., and the children are spending June and July at Elm Grove House, Ulster county, N.Y.

Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson and children are visiting at 31 Hunter avenue, Newport, R.I., while Major Thompson, U.S.A., is on duty at Camp Fremont, Cal.

Mrs. S. L. Faison and children are with Dr. and Mrs. Sowers at 1707 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., during the absence of Brigadier General Faison, N.A.

Frank Atkinson Kennedy, son of the late Surg. James Stewart Kennedy, U.S.V., was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of A.B., on May 22, 1918.

Word has been received in New York that Major J. Leslie Kincaid, a well-known officer of the U.S.N.G., who holds the position of a judge advocate, has arrived safely overseas.

A son, Eugene Spencer, grandson of Col. Eugene J. Spencer, 32d Engrs., N.A., and Mrs. Spencer, was born to the wife of Capt. Eugene T. Spencer, 18th U.S. Field Art., at Rockford, Ill., on June 8, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., with a party of friends motored to Harper's Ferry last Sunday, lunching at Hill Top House; they returned to Washington via Baltimore, where they dined at the Hotel Emerson.

Among the officers and their wives stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., recently were Col. and Mrs. S. M. Saltmarsh, Capt. B. W. Black, Major J. M. Harris, Lieuts. J. I. Simpson, J. W. Thompson, Rothman C. Luce and Earl M. Greening.

William S. Cowles, Jr., son of Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U.S.N., and a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has been selected as one of the members of the first Marine Corps Officers' Training Camp, at Quantico, Va. He enlisted in the Marine Corps last February.

Brig. Gen. Eugene F. Ladd, N.A., who has been absent from his desk in the personnel branch of The Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D.C., for a month, has returned and resumed charge of that section. During General Ladd's absence Col. Abraham G. Lott, U.S.A., was in charge.

The officers of the 14th Cavalry gave a dance and reception on the roof garden of the Country Club at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on June 6, in honor of Mrs. A. C. Macomb, who recently joined Colonel Macomb, U.S. Cav., at that post. Music was furnished by the 14th Cavalry band and supper was served at midnight.

Ex-President Roosevelt in delivering a patriotic address before a large audience at St. Louis on June 10, added to his speech a tribute to Major Gen. Leonard Wood. He said "If the United States had followed the advice of Major-Gen. Wood two or three years ago there would have been 2,000,000 men prepared and under arms when war was declared. Russia would never have been broken and peace would have been declared within ninety days after the United States entered the war."

Capt. A. R. Kimball, 48th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Kimball were hosts on June 8 at a dinner given at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., previous to the regular week-end dance when they entertained in compliment to Mrs. Kimball's sister, Miss Charlotte Heath, of Amsterdam, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Kimball's guests included in addition to the guest of honor: Dr. J. B. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Miss Buena Welton, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Barker, N.A., and his aid, Lieut. Russell Barker, Lieuts. John Hogarty, Walter Boyers and John Morris.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth, Brig. Gen. Tracy C. Dickson, N.A.; Col. and Mrs. Adam Slaker, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. J. W. Barker, Inf., N.A.; Col. and Mrs. J. F. Preston, N.A.; Col. and Mrs. H. S. Bishop, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Coast Art., U.S.A.; Majors S. R. Hopkins, N.A.; H. A. Schwabe, Coast Art., N.A.; W. W. Carr, U.S.A., and J. F. Crutcher, U.S. Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Cecil, U.S.A.; Capt. B. C. Lockwood, Jr., U.S. Inf.; Lieut. E. L. Dyer and Lieut. and Mrs. E. Q. Oliphant, U.S.A.

The words and music of "The Grail," a song by May Hartmann, wife of Col. Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A., appear in May 30 issue of the Musical Courier of New York, which says: "The Grail" is one of a cycle of "Songs of Love Unending," the poems of which are written by Kendall Banning. Mrs. Hartmann has caught the mystic atmosphere of the poem most effectively in her melodic line. The song demands a voice of extensive range on the part of the singer and the power of dramatic expression; but when well done, it is sure to score with an audience. It is dedicated to Mme. Frances Alda, the Metropolitan Opera soprano, has been used by her already and will be regularly on her concert programs next season." The author of the words of the song is Major Kendall Banning, Signal Res. Corps.

Col. William A. Shunk, U.S.A., a West Point graduate forty years ago, is in command of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. "His experience," writes a correspondent of the Kansas City Star, "covers everything from the Philippines to Cuba to twenty years on the plains when the Indians were bad. He has turned out some first class engineers, signal troops and officers that are second to none. In the last twelve months he has sent away the 7th Regiment of Engineers, railroad builders; the 31st Regiment of Engineers, a railroad operating regiment; three other battalions of engineer troops; an engineers' depot; five battalions of signal troops; 2,500 provisional officers and several thousand troops sent here for 'sorting out.' All of these troops have been organized, equipped, instructed and given intensive training and preparation for foreign service and have gone abroad. The same work is being continued with a nucleus of United States Guards and a 'buzzer school' of 650 students. The 'buzzer' is the Army telegraph receiving instrument, which buzzes instead of clicks. A steady stream of enlisted men goes through the fort recruiting officer who has received approximately 2,000 in the last twelve months. Many special inductions under the draft are sent to Fort Leavenworth for units of training."

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, U.S.A., have left Baltimore for their new station, Fort Monroe.

Mrs. William R. Smedberg, Jr., will be at 106 Dexter street, Malden, Mass., during the period of the war.

Mrs. A. C. Cron has taken a house at 2110 North Alabama street, Indianapolis, during the absence of Major Cron, N.A., abroad.

Mrs. Cullen, wife of Major E. J. Cullen, Coast Art., U.S.A., is at the Rochambeau, Washington, during Major Cullen's absence abroad.

A son, Charles Patrick Clarke, 2d, was born to the wife of Lieut. Laurence W. Clarke, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1918.

A son, Willard Dale Spies, was born to the wife of Capt. C. W. A. Spies, D.R.C., at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, on May 27, 1918.

Major Charles A. Rockwood, Inf. Res. Corps, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been appointed personnel officer, Army Service Schools.

Major William G. Muller, A.G. Dept., and Mrs. Muller announce the birth of a son, Francis Mair Muller, at San Francisco, Cal., on April 21, 1918.

A son, Dale Ellsworth Repp, Jr., was born to the wife of Major D. E. Repp, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, on June 1, 1918.

Mrs. Alexander T. Owenshine will be permanently located at 44 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y., during the absence of Colonel Owenshine, U.S.A., abroad.

Major Levin H. Campbell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Campbell have taken the Audick Palmer house at 1401 Belmont street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the summer months.

Lieut. Col. Raphael R. Nix, Ord., N.A., is on duty in the Philippines as department ordnance officer and in command of the Manila Ordnance Depot, with station in Manila.

Major W. Van R. Whittall, U.S.G., N.A., is assigned to the 1st Battalion and is on duty at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot Terminal, Jersey City, N.J., the battalion headquarters.

Capt. Roscoe Woodruff, 9th U.S. Inf., who has recently returned from France for duty in Washington, and Mrs. Woodruff are located at Fontanet Courts, Fourteenth and Fairmont streets, Washington.

Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and son are spending the summer at Ocean City, N.J., with Mrs. B. T. Merchant, wife of Major Merchant, U.S.A. Their address until October will be 1420 Wesley avenue.

Mrs. Symmonds, wife of Col. C. J. Symmonds, U.S.A., and her two daughters left Washington June 4 for Orono, Me., where they will spend the summer. Colonel Symmonds and Lieut. Robert Symmonds, U.S.A., are in France.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee and Mrs. J. H. Howard, wife of Major John H. Howard, Inf., N.A., Adjutant General of the 32d Division, are spending the summer months in New York city, at the Hotel New Weston, Madison avenue and 49th street.

The Misses Colhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., after being guests of relatives in Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. They will not go north for several weeks.

Mrs. Cain, wife of Capt. David E. Cain, 19th Field Art., U.S.A., and their two little children are spending the summer with Mrs. Cain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely, at their summer home in Jamestown, R.I., during the Captain's absence abroad.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford with Mrs. Cameron and daughter, family of Major General Cameron, N.A., are registered at the Hotel Astor, en route to Fishers Island, N.Y., where they will spend the summer at Mrs. Tilford's cottage. Major General Cameron, N.A., is on duty in France.

Major Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.C., commanding the machine gun battalion in the fight in Belleau Wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, France, June 10, captured several German stragglers during the early stages of the attack. Major Cole is a native of Massachusetts and was appointed April 2, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Wild, at Corozal, C.Z., entertained a dinner party in honor of Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate, U.S.A., May 16. Col. and Mrs. Tate gave a dance for Lieut. and Mrs. Thornhill May 15. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornhill leave for the States soon. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Wild entertained the Corozal Bridge Club on May 15.

Miss Elizabeth F. Carpenter, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. S. Carpenter, has arrived safely in Paris. She is singing at the different camps and hospitals in France under the Y.M.C.A. and gave her first concert at Dr. Blake's hospital May 15. Miss Carpenter expects to be gone a year. During the absence of her sister, Miss Laura B. Carpenter will remain for the summer at her home, 159 Lincoln street, Montclair, N.J.

Lieut. Edmund Corby, O.R.C., reported wounded severely in France, attended Princeton University and later the University of Syracuse. He was graduated from the first Plattsburg officers' camp and was last attached to the 28th Infantry, Regular Army. His home is in Montclair, N.J., in which place he lived with his parents until shortly before he entered the Service. His father, A. C. Corby, is cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York city.

"In the graduation at the U.S. Naval Academy on June 6 of Midan. Thomas G. Williams Settle as No. 2 in his class a fact of Service tradition is woven," writes a correspondent. "Ensign Settle is the grandson and namesake of the late Gen. Thomas G. Williams, who was a Presidential appointee to West Point, graduating from there in the class of 1849. Ensign Settle was also a Presidential appointee and was graduated in the class of 1919 with distinction as a star, having won a star also the previous year by his excellent high class standing. Ensign Settle is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Settle, of Fort Myer, Va."

Lieut. Col. George P. Peed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France, in command of the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1, which was formerly the American Ambulance in Neuilly, has been assigned to new duties. He has accomplished splendid work in his old command. His new duties involve organizing of other American military hospitals. Colonel Peed was recently made military director of all the American hospitals in Paris. In that capacity he is replaced by Lieut. Col. Ernest G. Bingham, Med. Corps, U.S.A., chief of the Army Medical Corps in Paris. The latter will be the general superintendent in co-ordinating the work of all the American military hospitals of the Paris zone. Colonel Peed's duties as commanding officer of the hospital in Neuilly fall to Major J. P. Hutchinson, M.R.C., the surgical and medical director, who is immediately under Colonel Bingham.

Miss Nelson, wife of Col. Hunter B. Nelson, Inf., N.A., is at 106 Juniper street, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., have bought a residence on Quincy street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Redfield, wife of Asst. Paym. Humphrey F. Redfield, U.S.N., has left Washington for Cincinnati.

Mrs. Brand, wife of Major Harrison Brand, jr., U.S.A., and young son are passing the summer months in Petersburg, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. David Banks, of 161 East Seventy-ninth street, New York, are the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenbutter, 22d Inf., Fort Niagara.

After spending the winter in Atlanta, during the duty of Major R. E. Beebe, N.A., with the 82d Division, Mrs. Beebe and son have gone to Chazy Lake, N.Y., for the summer.

Mrs. Casey and Miss Sophie Casey, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., have left Washington and are taking an automobile trip through New York.

Mrs. Paul C. Patterson, formerly Miss Elsie McLean, has returned to Baltimore after a stay with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. James J. O'Hara, wife of Major O'Hara, U.S.A., will spend the summer with her parents, Senator and Mrs. E. J. Westlake, 4725 Fremont avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Kear, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Carlton R. Kear, U.S.N., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. Stinson Brown, U.S.N., is passing the summer in Westminster, Md.

A daughter, Jeanne Bates, was born to Lieut. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bates at Alta Bates Sanitarium, Berkeley, Cal., on May 21, 1918. Mrs. Bates has taken a home at 961 Indian Rock avenue, Northbrae, Berkeley, while Lieutenant Bates is away.

Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., entertained the wedding party of Miss Margaret McChord and Lieut. George L. Boyle, U.S.R., at dinner on June 8 at the Chevy Chase Club, Md. Mrs. Washburn, wife of Lieut. Donald F. Washburn, U.S.N., chaperoned the party.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Lieut. Col. J. E. Morris, 3d Infantry Replacement Regiment, Camp Gordon, Ga., who has been spending two and one-half months visiting relatives in New York city, and with Colonel Morris at Atlanta, has returned to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

During the absence abroad of Col. Clarence Deems, jr., N.A., Mrs. Deems and two daughters, Harriet Harmon and Dorothy, will make their home with Mrs. Deems's father and mother, Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brush, at 312 Woodlawn road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., was in Chicago during the present week and while there the degree of doctor of science was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. He also attended the session of the American Medical Association as a delegate to that body appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Paul Blanchard entertained a few of her friends at tea at her home, 392 Walker avenue, Highland Park, Ill., on June 14, the occasion being the anniversary of a birthday. Mrs. Blanchard and son, Paul, jr., will close their home for the summer and will join Lieutenant Blanchard, who is stationed at Washington, D.C.

The University of South Carolina, his alma mater, conveyed upon Paym. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., the honorary degree of doctor of laws on June 11. The message was conveyed to him in the following telegram: "We have honored ourselves by conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon you. University of South Carolina."

Mrs. Clayton, widow of Col. Bertram T. Clayton, U.S.A., is with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Murphy, 406 East Innis street, Salisbury, N.C., where she received the sad news of the Colonel's death. Colonel Clayton was the first officer of high rank in the U.S. Army to be killed in action in France, the home of his ancestors, who fought under and went to England with William, the conqueror, in 1066.

Col. Albertus W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., who was reported as severely wounded in the advance of the Marines at Torrey, France, June 7, has a distinguished service. He is the holder of a Medal of Honor for gallant conduct at Vera Cruz in 1914 and has served with credit in various parts of the world. He was on the old U.S.S. Maine when she was blown up at Havana in 1898, has served in the Philippines and Cuba, and has been in command of the Legion Guard at Pekin, China. Before proceeding to France he was assigned to command of the station at Quantico, Va. He there organized, fitted out and dispatched to France the 5th Regiment of Marines, and following that the 6th Regiment, of which he took command. He is a graduate of the U.S.N.A.

The following officers are relieved from their present duty and will proceed on the first available transport to Manila for duty with regiments of Infantry, Philippine Scouts: Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Inf.; Col. E. A. Root, 10th Inf., and Col. Samuel E. Smiley, 8th Inf.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate June 6, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Medical Corps—To be brigadier general, with rank from June 9, 1918: Col. Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., N.A.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

Infantry—To be first lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 25, 1917: Second Lieut. Joseph A. Nichols.

Nomination Received by the Senate June 13, 1918.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

To be lieutenant colonel in the Q.M. Corps, with temporary rank from May 31, 1918: Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate June 6, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm—To be first lieutenants: Second Lieut. W. D. Van Ingen, H. V. Scanlan, S. van Christensen, K. O. Spinning, C. E. Hansen, V. P. Ryan, R. C. Blatt, C. de Wit, H. J. Adams, W. B. Van Auker, H. Kitson and J. Boies.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 132, JUNE 6, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Officers detailed as members of General Staff Corps for period of existing emergency: Col. J. W. Barker, Inf., N.A., and Lieut. Col. M. Churchill, F.A., N.A. They will report to Washington for duty.

Officers detailed in grades which they now hold to Signal

Corps, Av. Sec.: First Lieut. H. U. Laird, 137th Inf.; B. S. Bacon, 301st F.A.; H. T. Burnett, 123d Inf.; T. P. Duckett, 118th Inf.; A. T. Kendrick, 117th F.A.; D. H. McCoy, 14th F.A. They will proceed to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty.

Ord. Sergt. F. B. Lloyd (appointed June 6, 1918, from color sergeant, 29th Inf.), Camp Gaillard, C.Z., is camp at Empire, C.Z., 5th Inf., for duty.

Ord. Sergt. G. H. Beck (appointed June 6, 1918, from sergeant, 29th Inf.), now at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., is assigned to duty with 29th Infantry.

Capt. R. D. McDonald, Cav., now attached to 78th Field Artillery (30th Cav.), is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. J. B. Trent, 21st F.A., from assignment to that regiment and assigned to 14th F.A. and will join.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Sharp, F.A., to Camp Doniphan, Okla., for duty with 11th F.A.

Lieut. Col. L. P. Collins, F.A., is assigned for duty with 328th F.A.

Lieut. Col. F. Thorp, jr., F.A., assigned for duty with 337th F.A.

Major Gen. F. W. Cox, Chief of Coast Artillery, is announced as member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Brig. Gen. J. D. Barrette, N.A., relieved.

Sergt. J. Kner, C.A.C., 18th Co., Portland, placed upon retired list at Fort Williams, Me., and to home.

Second Lieut. S. G. Hess, C.A.C., is assigned to 74th Artillery (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. M. H. Ross, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment thereto.

Capt. H. H. Hanson, 23d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. E. W. Leard, Inf., to Fort Leavenworth for duty with company to conscientious objectors.

Capt. C. Coulter, Inf., now on duty with 22d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. C. E. Brown, retired, to his home and from active duty.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. R. B. Grubbs, C. A. Ragan and W. A. Duncan, U.S.A., retired, to meet at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for purpose of examining officers junior in rank.

VARIOUS FORCES.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The honorable discharge, May 29, 1918, of Brig. Gen. W. C. Rafferty, N.A., as brigadier general, National Army only, is announced.

JUDGES ADVOCATE.

Major F. S. White, jr., J.A.G.R.C., to Washington, July 1, 1918, to J.A.G. for duty.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Major F. A. Ellison, Q.M.R.C., to New York, N.Y., No. 109 East 16th St., for duty.

Capt. F. S. Brady, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty Labor Battalion No. 330.

Capt. H. P. Kimball, Q.M.R.C., to Port Newark Terminal, N.J., for duty as Q.M.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. L. T. Austin, D.R.C., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty.

SANITARY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. R. L. Patterson, San. Corps, N.A., to Aberdeen, Md., for the purpose of making experimental tests on incendiary shells.

ENGINEERS.

Resignation of Capt. W. H. Leonard, 115th Engrs., N.G.U.S., is accepted.

Second lieutenants, Engrs., N.A., to 109th Engrs., Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for duty: V. A. Light, M. S. Lindholm, J. Lachini, B. Lund, D. J. Lynch, E. P. Manley, S. B. Marsh, J. L. Mayer, E. C. McFadden, A. V. McIver.

Second lieutenants, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 539th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: L. P. Harvey and W. G. Halley.

Second lieutenants, Engrs., to 601st Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md., for duty: C. R. Haselkne, A. D. Hewison, O. K. Hellbeck.

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., to 56th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty: S. Knight, R. E. Templeton.

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., to 34th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: O. D. Johnston, L. H. Krieger, A. E. Landall, W. P. Lee, H. A. Lemmer.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers to Savannah, Ill., Proving Ground, for duty: Capt. A. P. Paine, Ord., N.A.; Capt. F. S. Day, jr., Ord., R.C.

Major L. L. Barrett, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. T. H. Beard, Ord., N.A., to Panama, Canal Zone, for duty.

Capt. F. W. Hampton, Ord. R.C., to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground, for duty.

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. F. A. Stratton, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., for duty.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Capt. G. B. Young, Cav., N.A., to El Paso, Texas, 314th Cav., for duty.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to Fort Clark, Texas, 306th Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. O. C. Holmes and L. L. Lancaster.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., 301st Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. J. W. Bruce and C. E. Thomas.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to El Paso, Texas, 314th Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. W. B. Jessup and L. B. McKinzie.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 315th Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. F. M. Heick and R. E. Harris.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to Douglas, Ariz., 308th Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. W. C. Taylor and W. H. Baker.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to Fort Riley, Kas., 311th Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. C. T. Forrester and W. T. White.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to Douglas, Ariz., 302d Cav., for duty: Second Lieut. M. T. Reese, C. O. Denning and H. GHL.

Officers of Cav. R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. E. S. Lawson to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 312th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. Killian and 2d Lieut. R. H. Armstrong, F. H. Cox and L. D. Knoblauch to Fort Myer, Va., 312th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Lester, R. L. Montgomery and S. O. Westall to Fort Ethan Allen, Va., 310th Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. V. Whitehead and C. R. Potter to Leon Springs, Texas, 305th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. J. Carr to El Paso, Texas, 314th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Tyler and M. G. Traylor to Leon Springs, Texas, 304th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. V. Wasson to Leon Springs, Texas, 303d Cav.; 2d Lieut. V. C. Ryder and C. M. Twombly to Leon Springs, Texas, 303d Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Moody and J. M. Ward to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 309th Cav.; 2d Lieut. V. C. Badham, M. L. Close and C. D. Lewis to Del Rio, Texas, 307th Cav.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. F. Van Bokern, 37th F.A., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty at the Field Artillery replacement depot.

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Appointments in the U.S. Guards, N.A., to rank from May 31, 1918. All are assigned to Northeastern Department: To be first lieutenants—A. W. Bertrand, P. F. Cutting, H. D. Crowley, G. H. Farwell, L. D. Taylor. To be second lieutenants—W. S. Dureau, H. F. Farnham, L. W. Russell, I. O. Taylor, H. E. Wheeler, A. T. Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Lieut. W. F. Paris, N.G., to first lieutenant, N.A., and to office of Chief of Staff for service on intelligence duty solely.

Major R. E. Dodson, N.A., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty with 308d Heavy Field Artillery.

S.O. 133, JUNE 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Officers relieved from detail in Q.M.C. and will join regiments to which assigned or attached: Col. S. F. Dalton, Cav., is attached to 16th Cav.; Major C. Abel, Inf., is assigned to 19th Inf.; Major B. Davis, Inf., is assigned to 50th Inf.; Major W. E. Persons, Inf., is assigned to 56th Inf.

Lieut. Col. L. J. Owen, M.O., to Washington for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Rick, M.O., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty.

Major E. A. Bethel, C.E., to West Point, N.Y., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Carberry, S.C., to Washington for duty.

Stable Sergt. W. Washington, Troop A, 15th Cav., placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home.

Capt. C. L. Fisher, C.A.C., to Panama Canal Department for duty.

VARIOUS FORCES.

Major J. L. Lee, Q.M.C., N.A., to New Orleans, La., for duty.

Lieut. Col. R. I. Bogg, Engrs., N.A., to Camp Laurel, Md., for duty with regiment.

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington, D.C. for duty: Capt. P. A. Bacon, L. J. Corbett, C. E. Hickok, F. H. Lancashire and 1st Lieut. H. P. Kieffer.

Sick leave for three months to Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Engrs., N.A.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. Sutton and Capt. E. I. Ireland to 604th Engrs., Washington Barracks;

1st Lieut. M. M. Mansueti to 54th Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. C. H. W. Smith to 111th Engrs., Camp Bowie, Texas; 1st Lieut. S. J. Blythe, jr., to 49th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Murphy to 51st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetown, Va.

Major J. M. S. Waring, Ord. R.C., to active duty Nitro, W. Va.

Capt. E. E. Hagan, Ord. R.C., upon arrival of Capt. O. K. Wright to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty.

First Lieut. F. I. Gilbert, Ord. N.A., to Camp Hancock, 26th Provisional Ordnance Depot Co., for duty.

First Lieut. J. A. Brown, Ord. N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, 5th Provisional Ordnance Depot Battalion, for duty.

Capt. A. L. Yates, 141st F.A., N.G.U.S., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability which existed prior to his entry into service.

G.O. 44, MAY 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Brig. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Nat. Army, is assigned to duty as Acting Chief of Ordnance.

II.—The Assistant Secretaries of War will perform the following functions:

Hon. Benedict Crowell, the Assistant Secretary, will have general charge of War Department administration.

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary, will have charge of all questions of purchase and supply for all bureaus of the department.

Hon. Frederick P. Koppell, Third Assistant Secretary, will have charge of all matters affecting the non-military life of the soldier, including the relations of the Army with the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross; questions affecting chaplains and personal discipline.

Correspondence to the department meant for the attention of the Secretary should be brought to the appropriate Assistant Secretary as above indicated, unless the personal attention of the Secretary of War himself is desired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 35, MAY 22, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Four additional battalions of the United States Guards, National Army, will be organized as expeditiously as possible, in this Department.

These battalions have been designated as the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Battalions, and during their organization or until further orders, these battalions will be stationed at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, and the Government buildings, erected for the Officers' Training Camp at that station, will be utilized in quartering officers and men of these organizations.

G.O. 10, MAY 20, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, the general officer designated therein by the President, to command the Hawaiian Department, having arrived in this city, the undersigned relinquishes command.

JOHN P. WISSER, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 20, MAY 20, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated April 13, 1918, the undersigned assumes command of the Hawaiian Department.

2. The following personal staff is announced: First Lieut. Chauncey F. Cleveland, Inf. R.C., Aide-de-Camp.

A. P. BLOCKSON, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 26, APRIL 23, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1. There will be organized a "Mountain Gun Detachment, 13th Battalion, Philippine Scouts," with the following personnel: 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 horseherd, 1 mechanic, 2 cooks, 1 bugler, 12 privates first class, 23 privates; total 50.

2. They will receive the pay of their grades as prescribed by General Order No. 41, War Department, 1916, the stable sergeant and horseherd receiving the pay of sergeant.

3. Equipment will be that of a battery of field artillery (mountain), modified to suit the size of the detachment and its purpose.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major O. P. Robinson, G.S.C. (Inf.), and Major G. Kent, G.S.C. (Cav.), to Lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 11, (June 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. A. Castle, G.S., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 5, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Bates, A.G.D. (major, Inf.), to colonel, N.A., from May 11, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major W. L. Reed, I.G.D. (Infantry), to lieutenant colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918. (June 5, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major G. V. Strong, J.A.G.D., to be temporary lieutenant colonel from March 11, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.

Col. H. J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty at 109 East 16th St. (June 1, War D.)

Major E. H. Henson, Q.M.C., to Camp Holabird, Colgate Creek, Md., for duty as C.O., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 808. (June 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. B. Clark, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps and is assigned to 43d Infantry at Dover, N.J. (June 4, War D.)

Major C. E. Hathaway, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to 17th Cavalry at Douglas, Ariz. (June 4, War D.)

Major A. J. Jones, Q.M.C., to Fort Reno, Okla., and assume command of the remount depot there and the remount purchasing zone for public animals and relieve Col. J. M. Munroe. (June 4, War D.)

Majors J. A. Degen, W. A. Austin, G. F. Bailey, E. Swift, jr., and A. M. Graham, Q.M.C. (Cav.), and Majors F. E. Jackson, W. E. Gunster, R. R. Wood and W. E. Persons, Q.M.C. (Inf.), to lieutenant colonel, N.A., rank May 11, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

Major J. A. Burket, M.C., to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (June 1, War D.)
The appointment of Lieut. Col. W. J. L. Lyster, M.C., U.S.A., to the grade of colonel, M.C., N.A., with rank from May 21, 1918, is announced. (June 2, War D.)
Major J. A. Burket, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 4, War D.)
Sick leave for three months to 1st Lieut. H. L. Quickel, M.C. (June 4, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major W. Mann, D.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as camp dental surgeon. (June 4, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Sergt. W. A. Best, Med. Dept., to Base Hospital No. 7, Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. J. R. D. Metheson, C.E., from duty at U.S.M.A., June 12, to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Engineer replacement troops. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Dougherty, C.E., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in charge of the organization of the Engineer troops. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. Van B. Wilkes and Major B. C. Dunn, C.E., from duty at U.S.M.A., June 12, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty with Engineer replacement troops. (June 1, War D.)

Major F. S. Strong, Jr., C.E., from U.S.M.A., June 12, and assigned to 605th Engineers, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Majors A. P. Cowgill and D. H. Gillette, C.E., from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., June 15, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Capt. R. A. Sharrer and L. D. Worsham, C.E., from duty with 319th Engineers to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Capt. C. Kittrell, C.E., assigned to 605th Engineers, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with regiment. (June 1, War D.)

Capt. R. G. Guyer, C.E., from duty with 604th Engineers, June 20, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Major J. A. Dorst, C.E., from duty with assignment to 219th Engineers and to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Recent orders relieving Capt. L. D. Worsham, C.E., from duty with 319th Engineers and assigning him to the U.S.M.A. are revoked. (June 4, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Temporary promotion of following officers of Corps of Engineers is announced, each to remain on present duties:

To be colonel: Joseph H. Earle, rank from Jan. 5, vacancy March 19, 1918.

To be lieutenant colonel: G. Van B. Wilkes, rank Feb. 14, vacancy March 19, 1918.

To be majors, date of rank and vacancy as noted: M. J. Young, Feb. 18; L. E. Atkins, Feb. 18; G. Mayo, Feb. 26; P. T. Bock, March 11; A. P. van Deest, March 19.

To be captains, date of rank and vacancy as noted: Oct. 4, 1917—S. Medine; Oct. 16, 1917—S. L. Kuhn, L. Graham, R. M. McCutchen, W. Lohmeyer, Jr., W. A. Clark, A. H. Bond, H. W. Collins, E. J. McDonald, M. P. van Buren, F. S. H. Smith, F. B. Hastie, H. Van V. Fay, O. R. Peterson, T. K. Meloy, R. A. Love, B. H. Bowley, Jr., R. D. Ingalls, W. L. G. Mackenzie, W. L. Medding, A. Lyon, R. W. Parkhurst, A. C. Lieber, Jr., R. K. Monroe, J. A. Bjerregaard, E. F. Gaudier, W. C. Atwater, E. E. Strong, Jr., J. A. Strang, C. E. Robinson, F. C. Rogers, P. N. Cristall, C. H. Springer, E. P. Merton, L. S. Homer and G. J. Nold. (June 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, ACTING C.O.

Col. J. W. Benet, O.D., U.S.A., in addition to present duties as C.O., Augusta Arsenal, Ga., will report in person to the commanding general, Camp Hancock, for duty as C.O. of the ordnance concentration camp. (June 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. Brown (appointed June 3, 1918, from color sergeant, 33d Inf.), G. A. C., is assigned to duty with 33d Infantry. (June 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. B. Hughes (appointed June 1, 1918, from sergeant, Troop A, 4th Cav.), Schofield Barracks, H.T., is assigned to duty with 4th Cavalry. (June 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. N. Nelson (appointed June 4, 1918, from supply sergeant, Troop L, 1st Cav.), at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., to Camp Merritt, N.J., 9th Inf., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. F. McAllister (appointed June 4, 1918, from sergeant, Battery A, 9th F.A.), at Fort Sid, Okla., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, 89th F.A., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First lieutenants of S.C. to Hicks, Texas, Taliaferro Field, for duty: H. C. Atkins, S. H. Batson, W. F. Brothers, C. Cannon, T. B. Cochran, A. N. Duncan, S. P. Fay, W. E. Franklin, W. P. McFarland, C. D. McKee, G. B. Merrill, H. T. Minster, E. Pendell, E. C. Rogers, R. G. Scott, J. C. Sinnigen, H. R. Southall, A. S. Thompson, J. H. Wray, J. Pope, Jr., R. Orsinger, C. J. Curran, L. D. Flowers. (May 31, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. H. C. Candee, S.C. (temporary), of his commission as captain (temporary) in S.C. is accepted. (June 1, War D.)

Major J. J. Moss, S.C. (Inf.), to lieutenant colonel, N.A., rank May 11, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major J. E. Chaney to Washington, D.C.; Major H. J. Knerr to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; Capt. F. H. Harvey, upon arrival of 1st Lieut. H. R. Kelly at Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Fort Worth, Texas, will proceed to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Clayton to Camp Green, Charlotte, N.C., with Signal Corps Troops. (June 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class V. R. Carlson, S.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., 87th Division, photographic unit. (June 4, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. W. L. KENLY, DIRECTOR.

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. L. E. Goodier, Jr., Av. Sec., S.C. (June 5, War D.)

CAVALRY.

18TH—Capt. J. J. Cecil, 18th Cav., is discharged as a temporary captain of Cavalry only. (June 5, War D.)

14TH—Sick leave four months granted Lieut. Col. J. Goethe, 14th Cav. (June 5, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major W. V. Carter, Cav., from duty at the Army Service Schools, is assigned to 14th Cavalry and will join at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 4, War D.)

Majors of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 11: E. C. Wells, to Camp Dix, N.J., duty 153d Depot Brigade; E. J. Ely, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, duty 329th Infantry; J. A. Pearson. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. T. J. Heavey, Cav., from further duty as aid and assigned to 8th Cavalry and will join. (June 5, War D.)

Major W. G. Meade, Cav., to lieutenant colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918, and to duty with 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C. (June 5, War D.)

Major E. B. West, Cav., to lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 11, 1918. (June 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

8D—Lieut. Col. E. DeL. Smith, 3d F.A., is transferred to 9th Field Artillery and will join. (June 1, War D.)

4TH—Major J. A. Rogers, 4th F.A., is relieved assignment to that regiment. (June 3, War D.)

11TH—Temporary promotion of Capt. W. R. Connelly, 11th F.A., to major, F.A., May 20, 1918, and to 11th F.A. (June 5, War D.)

79TH—First Lieut. R. Wipprecht, 79th F.A. (21st Cav.), to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (June 1, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. L. T. Boissac, F.A., is assigned to 4th F.A. and will join. (June 5, War D.)

Temporary promotion of following officers of Field Artillery is announced, each to remain on present assignment until further orders:

To be lieutenant colonels, date of rank and vacancy noted—R. H. Lewis, May 11, 1918; P. W. Booker, May 17; F. T. Crane, (G.S.), J. P. Marley (I.A.), and W. U. Foster, May 18. (June 5, War D.)

Temporary promotions of captains to majors, Field Artillery, from dates noted in 1918: W. A. Pendleton, Jr., F.A., May 11, assigned to 17th F.A.; B. E. Payton, 20th F.A., May 18, assigned to 15th F.A.; J. Magruder, 20th F.A., May 11, assigned to 20th F.A.; G. H. Frank, 7th F.A., May 28, assigned to 30th F.A. (June 5, War D.)

The temporary promotion of Capt. E. C. F. Goetz, F.A., to major, F.A., May 17, 1918, is announced, and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

The temporary promotion of Capt. E. F. Riggs, F.A., to major, F.A., May 20, 1918, is announced, assigned to 314th F.A. He will remain on present duty. (June 5, War D.)

The temporary promotion of Capt. N. G. Finch, F.A., to major, F.A., May 21, 1918, is announced. He is assigned to 337th F.A. and will remain on his present duty. (June 5, War D.)

Temporary promotion of Capt. J. E. Hatch, D.O.L., to major, F.A., May 28, 1918, is announced. He is assigned to 334th F.A. and will remain on present duty. (June 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. FRANK W. COE, C.C.A.

Capt. E. C. Seaman, C.A.C., to Coast Artillery training camp, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Cobb, 3d, C.A.C., assigned to 75th Art. (C.A.C.). (June 3, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. King, C.A.C., is appointed major, National Artillery, rank from May 28, 1918. (June 4, 1918.)

Special Orders 131, June 5, 1918, War Dept., announce the temporary promotion of 196 officers of the Coast Artillery of the Regular Army. The captains to be majors commence with A. J. Stuart, rank from Feb. 6, 1918, and go down to and include J. T. Rowe, March 13, 1918. First lieutenants to be captains begin with U. G. Jennings, Dec. 29, 1917, and go down to and include L. D. Wise, March 7, 1918. The lists of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants commence with the name of R. W. Symonds, Dec. 29, 1917, and go down to and include S. W. Thompson, March 7, 1918. All the officers will continue on their present assignment.

Capt. F. P. Hardaway, C.A.C., to major, C.A., N.A., May 13, 1918. (June 5, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Officers of Coast Artillery of Army, Nat. Artillery, Reserve Corps and Nat. Guard assigned to 74th Artillery (C.A.C.): Col. H. B. Clark; Lieut. Col. P. D. Bunker; Major E. L. Dyer; Capt. D. McAdams, Barr, R. S. Barr, E. McM. Bill, B. Bowring, C. S. Doney, E. M. Jeffrey, B. Osterhout, R. M. Perkins, E. Stafford, A. Van den Driessche, R. H. Woods; Chaplain C. Gaskin; 1st Lieut. H. C. Alden, F. P. Brophy, W. E. Callender, W. A. Clark, Jr., W. C. Oline, R. E. De Russy, G. W. Lindsay, A. B. O'Day, M. H. Ross, A. B. Smith, E. St. John, J. H. Wright; 2d Lieut. C. S. Anderson, J. H. Barker, R. K. Bennett, C. M. Bomelster, R. A. Chambers, R. L. Cleveland, L. W. Coffin, E. N. Delahunt, F. K. Elliott, A. C. Emmerling, B. E. Hays, E. A. Inkle, G. C. Kern, G. C. King, D. S. McCrum, G. F. Miner, J. R. Mull, C. M. Norman, E. P. Stamm, J. M. Walsh, A. C. Witherspoon. (June 1, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery from Regular Army, Reserve Corps and National Guard is assigned to 73d Artillery (C.A.C.): Col. T. F. Dwyer; Capt. F. Cannon, E. E. Farnsworth, G. B. Ballard, E. H. Beagle, O. J. Coe, D. M. Cole, S. H. Foster, C. M. Frost, J. J. O'Hare, S. V. Taylor, W. H. Toppin, B. Vogel, H. L. Whitaker; Chaplain E. D. Barnes; 1st Lieut. G. L. Carter, C. C. Freeman, N. B. Gridley, A. C. Hesse, I. L. Hewitt, G. M. Holstein, Jr., W. L. Kitzman, E. J. McNely, E. A. Perreault, G. A. Stratemyer, C. R. Walker, Jr.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Allen, W. A. Allen, D. D. Beynon, H. B. Cole, G. H. Collins, R. G. Burgh, G. L. Pascoe, W. B. Gulick, G. W. Healy, G. E. Hintershen, M. C. Johnson, H. Y. Keeler, H. L. Miller, L. F. Moore, E. C. Moran, Jr., J. A. Murphy, E. M. Pearce, A. T. Skalle, I. U. Townsend, Jr., J. M. Van Schoick, L. J. Walzath, E. C. Webster, L. A. White. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Coast Artillery from Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Guard and National Army are assigned to 75th Artillery (C.A.C.): Col. G. Ordway; Majors C. B. Meyer, R. L. Tilton, Capt. M. E. Carroll, Jr., J. S. Booth, C. D. Case, J. R. Clark, C. S. Erswell, Jr., W. Ford, M. Goodman, T. C. Gower, Jr., J. J. Maher, A. Martin, J. C. Ruddell; Chaplain H. G. Bedinger; 1st Lieut. G. W. Barwell, C. L. Bente, D. R. Conrad, W. F. Enright, A. B. Falconer, J. P. Fenner, E. R. Hoppe, J. K. Morris, M. F. Sanders, B. I. Segall, J. N. Wright, E. F. Yates; 2d Lieut. H. Allen, R. Anderson, A. K. Beaman, G. W. Breat, L. B. Brown, W. H. H. Cowles, W. R. Ellis, H. C. Fedden, G. R. Fulton, J. H. Gilbert, H. L. Harlan, W. G. Eyrone, M. W. Martin, P. E. Ormsby, L. McEl Phillips, J. B. Roller, F. E. Sims, F. L. Wilson. (June 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

8TH—Cook R. Satterlee, Co. M, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 4, War D.)

12TH—Temp. 2d Lieut. E. McVey, 12th Inf., to first lieutenant, N.A., from June 1, 1918. (June 3, War D.)

20TH—First Sergt. J. Techar, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and to home. (June 5, War D.)

22D—Capt. C. Blumel, 22d Inf., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 365th Infantry. (June 5, War D.)

25TH—Capt. C. H. Danielson, 25th Inf., is detailed as assistant to the Chief of Staff, with station in Honolulu. (May 20, H.D.)

26TH—First Lieut. E. Lytle, 26th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. P. Lawson, 26th Inf., to Augusta, Ga., for duty. (May 31, War D.)

33D—Co. I, 33d Inf., relieved from duty at Quarry Heights, May 15, and to camp at Gatun for station. (May 10, P.C.D.)

47TH—Capt. J. A. Stevens, 47th Inf., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 366th Infantry. (June 5, War D.)

53D—Capt. D. E. McCumiff and Capt. C. S. Floyd, 53d Inf., from assignment to that regiment. (June 3, War D.)

58TH—First Lieut. T. C. Vicars, 58th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and assigned to 10th Infantry and will join. (June 3, War D.)

63D—First Sergt. B. Reed, Co. C, 63d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 3, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Temporary promotion of Major F. W. Bugbee, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, with rank from Jan. 23, 1918, date of vacancy being April 9, 1918, is announced. (June 1, War D.)

Temporary promotion of Capt. F. W. Bugbee, Inf., to major from Aug. 5, 1917, date of vacancy being April 9, 1918, is announced. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. B. Schoeffel, Inf., to colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918, and to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. R. Humphrey, Inf., to colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. F. E. Wilson, Inf. (major, Inf., N.A.), found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired. (June 5, War D.)

Major S. A. White, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918, and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 156th Depot Brigade. (June 5, War D.)

Major C. R. W. Morison, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918, and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 156th Depot Brigade. (June 5, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The promotion of the following officers of the Philippine Scouts is announced:

To be captains from April 2, 1918—First Lieuts. C. H. Kivlen, W. Townsend, W. Buckle, J. S. Young, J. Russ, J. O. Jackson, S. L. Weld, T. C. Fain, E. E. Nickerson, E. A. Gilmore, C. F. Odor, H. Straughn, R. E. Bowman, E. H. Rackley, E. Parfit, C. H. Alden, E. B. Miller, A. Kleits, C. E.

Dority, H. J. Castles, B. E. Bowen, M. Sebald, J. W. Strohm, J. H. Tierney, F. M. Armstrong, J. C. Thomas, I. J. Nichol, E. L. Zinn, P. Hamee, C. H. Lantz, J. H. Reynolds, Jr., B. E. Brewer, B. L. Carroll, S. E. Shauer, F. Bressina, S. H. Frear, J. H. Mellon.

To be captains from April 5, 1918—First Lieut. G. J. Mortenson.

To be first lieutenant from April 2, 1918—Second Lieut. V. Lim. (May 31, War D.)

The following officers, Phil. Scouts, at Manila, will join the organizations indicated: First Lieut. V. R. Barros to 2d Philippine Inf. (Prov.), at Camp McGrath, Batangas; 2d Lieut. A. Q. Ver to 1st Philippine Inf. (Prov.), at Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 2d Lieut. R. L. Garcia to 4th Philippine Inf. (Prov.), at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (April 23, P.D.)

First Lieut. P. D. Dulay, P.S., is assigned to 4th Philippine Inf. (Prov.), and will join at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (April 22, P.D.)

Second Lieut. D. Bell, P.S., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is assigned to 1st Philippine F.A. (Prov., Mountain), and will join. (April 20, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major H. P. Harris, retired, to home and from active duty. (June 1, War D.)

Major J. A. Lockwood, retired, from further active duty and to home. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Bird, retired, is assigned to duty to represent the military censorship on the Executive Postal Censorship Committee in Porto Rico. (June 1, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. W. B. Baker, U.S.A., retired, to the grade of major, Q.M.C., N.A., from May 22, 1918, is announced. (June 4, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

First Sergt. C. H. Carroll, Army Service Schools Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth and to home. (June 4, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Capt. L. R. Pego, Jr., N.G.U.S., to be major from May 27, 1918; assigned for duty with 29th Division. (June 3, War D.)

Officers in N.G.U.S. to Camp Pike, Ark., Infantry replacement camp: Major P. C. Atkinson; Capt. H. R. Hibbard, R. C. Peck, C. R. Swinson and W. J. Mittelstaedt. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. R. Gray, 5th Pioneer Inf., N.G.U.S., is honorably discharged from the military service. (June 1, War D.)

Chaplain J. H. Sattig, N.G.U.S., to Camp Joseph F. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. W. A. McLeod, 136th M.G. Battalion, N.G.U.S., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation of 1st Lieut. J. L. Wardman, 144th Inf., N.G.U.S., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. P. D. Reid, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Davis, A.G.D., N.A., to be major, May 15, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Major E. R. West, J.A., N.A. (first lieutenant, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged from the National Army only. (June 5, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. C. W. Conway, Q.M.C., N.A., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at Fort Jay and Wood. (May 31, War D.)

Major H. A. Weeks, Q.M.C., N.A., to Tullytown, Pa., Tullytown Bag Loading Plant, for duty. (June 3, War D.)

First Lieut. F. L. Briggs, Q.M.C., N.A., to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty with the military truck production section: First Lieut. A. E. Friedman, H. A. Reynolds, D. Riley, Jr., E. J. Thurber; 2d Lieut. R. C. Buhna, H. W. Evans, F. S. Hart, A. C. Lewis, H. E. Radack, R. C. Stone, L. C. Sweetnam, W. R. Vohrer. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major T. W. Moore to Little Rock, Ark., as officer in charge of construction work at the U.S. explosive plant, Picron, Ark.; Major J. D. Moon to Port Clinton, Ohio; 1st Lieut. J. D. Dusenberry to New York, N.Y., Hospital No. 1, Williams Bridge, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Farrow to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Remount Depot No. 518; 2d Lieut. W. U. Parsons to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., Remount Depot No. 810; 2d Lieut. B. V. Hughes to Camp Doniphan, Fort Smith, Okla., Remount Depot No. 327; 2d Lieut. M. Bush to Camp Funston, Kas., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 328. (June 4, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. N. N. Wood, M.C., N.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 31, War D.)

Appointments in M.C., N.A., rank from May 21, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors C. A. Wood, J. Bordley and H. E. Mock, M.R.C. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack, M.C., N.A., to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty. (June 1, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. E. D. Gilman, San. C., N.A., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (June 3, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Preston, San. C., N.A., to Washington, Field Medical Supply Depot, 21 M St., N.E., for duty. (June 3, War D.)

First Lieut. I. B. Phillips, San. C., N.A., to Cape May, N.J., General Hospital No. 11, for duty with Base Hospital No. 115. (June 4, War D

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 319th Engrs., Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty: Second Lieut. T. M. Bruback, J. A. Buck, S. L. Buell, C. L. Burton and G. R. Castle. (June 3, War D.)
 Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 308th Engrs., Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty: Second Lieut. L. A. Bergeron, G. R. Blackburn and G. E. Bloomquist. (June 3, War D.)
 Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 536th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Second Lieut. S. L. Bode and W. C. Bowen. (June 3, War D.)
 Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 106th Engrs., Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty: Second Lieut. S. S. Abel and H. F. Adams. (June 3, War D.)
 Second Lieut. W. B. Dodds, Engrs., N.A., to 57th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md., for duty. (June 3, War D.)
 Second Lieut. G. C. Hollingsworth, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 604d Engrs., Camp Devens, Mass. (June 4, War D.)
 Sergt. W. Sing-Chong Pung to second lieutenant, Engrs., N.A., June 5, 1918, and to Camp Lee, Va., as a student officer. (June 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of Ord., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. E. Garrison, to Augusta, Ga., to Camp Hancock, Capt. W. C. Marshall to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. E. Gaines to Hamilton, Ohio, Mosler Safe Co. (June 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. K. Hall, O.D., N.A., to report in person to Chief of Staff for duty with the training and instruction branch of the war plans division, G.S. (June 3, War D.)
 Capt. A. A. Ricker, O.D., N.A., to report to C. of O. for duty in his office. (June 3, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. A. S. Miller, O.D., N.A., from office of C. of O. and detailed as a member of the advisory board inventions section of the G.S., thereby relieving Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, Ord., N.A. (June 3, War D.)
 Second Lieut. C. D. Bigelow, Ord., N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty with Machine Gun School. (June 3, War D.)
 Ordnance officers to Edgewood, Md., for duty: Capt. T. F. McGovern, N.A.; Capt. G. S. Brady, 1st Lieut. L. M. Hansen, J. G. McCoy, G. W. Sprague, G. E. Wins, 2d Lieut. R. E. Boardman and L. A. Bushnell, Ord. R.C. (June 3, War D.)
 First Lieut. O. L. Cook, Ord. D., N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty in Machine Gun School. (June 4, War D.)
 Capt. G. A. Perley, Ord., N.A., to Sheffield, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 1, for duty. (June 5, War D.)
 Officers of Ord., N.A., to duty as follows: Major C. A. Waldman and Capt. H. J. Savage to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance; 1st Lieut. W. M. Bowman to Saltville, Va., Chemical Plant No. 4; 2d Lieut. C. H. Taylor to Camp Sherman, Ohio, 308th Ammunition Train. (June 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Clark, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.), to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from May 17, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. F. N. Cooke, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.), to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from May 17, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (June 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. C. B. Smith, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.), to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from May 18, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (June 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. G. Ordway, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.), to grade of colonel, N.A., from May 21, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Monmouth, S.C., for duty. (June 1, War D.)
 Col. E. H. Yule, F.A., N.A. (major, F.A.), is honorably discharged from N.A. only. (June 1, War D.)
 Major A. A. Maybach, F.A., N.A. (captain, C.A.C.), to lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 3, 1918. (June 1, War D.)
 Major K. S. Perkins, F.A., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (June 1, War D.)
 Appointments of majors, F.A.N.A. (captains, C.A. and Cav.), to lieutenant colonels, dates of rank noted: W. Tidball, May 3, 1918, to Camp Lee, Va., duty 315th F.A.; S. S. Rose, May 3, to Camp Grant, Ill., duty 333d F.A.; L. Brown, Jr., May 11, to Camp Dix, N.J., duty 153d Depot Brigade; O. W. Rethorst, May 11, to Camp Upton, Long Island, duty 366th Inf.; G. L. Wertenbaker, May 17, to Camp Travis, Texas, duty 245th F.A.; A. S. Perkins, May 11, 1918; W. G. Peace, May 3, to Camp Gordon, Ga., duty 319th F.A.; E. Biscoe, May 17, to 89th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., duty 3423 F.A.; H. S. Brown, May 3, 1918, to Camp Lewis, Wash., duty 348th F.A.; M. P. Andrus, May 17, to 92d Division, Camp Funston, Kas., to command 317th Ammunition Train; J. E. Wilson, May 15, to Camp Dix, N.J.; M. S. Crisay, May 17, to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., duty 139th F.A. Brigade. (June 4, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. F. C. Jewell, F.A.N.A., to grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., May 16, 1918. (June 4, War D.)
 Lieutenant colonels, F.A.N.A., recently promoted, are assigned as follows: G. H. Paine to 12th F.A.; R. H. Lewis, 19th F.A.; J. W. Dwyer, 333d F.A.; B. M. Bailey, 346th F.A.; E. R. McCabe, 302d F.A. (June 4, War D.)
 Appointments of following officers of F.A., N.A. (major of C.A.C.) in N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated, are announced: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne, May 18; J. W. Gulick, May 18; H. M. Merriam, May 19. (June 5, War D.)
 First Lieut. S. Meyer, F.A., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., Veterinary Training School, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. F. G. Oakes, C.A., N.A., to duty at Washington, office of Chief of Staff. (June 3, War D.)
 Capt. J. W. Reilly, C.A., N.A., is assigned to 2d Anti-aircraft Battalion, and Capt. W. J. Johnson, C.A., N.A., is relieved. (June 3, War D.)
 Appointment of the following officers of C.A. in C.A.N.A. are announced. All rank from May 22, 1918, except Major Cox, who ranks from May 18: To be lieutenant colonel—Major L. R. Dice. To be majors—Capt. F. Drake, M. Wildrick, R. F. Cox. (June 3, War D.)
 First Lieut. A. A. Houser, C.A., N.A., from Panama to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Col. H. L. Kinnison, Inf., N.A., to Camp Meade, Md., 79th Div., for duty with regiment of negro troops. (June 4, War D.)
 Capt. H. B. Britton, Inf., N.A., to Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (May 31, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. J. F. McKinley, Inf., N.A., to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment. (June 3, War D.)
 Major L. C. Kurnish, Inf., N.A., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (June 3, War D.)
 Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. A. S. Knight to University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; Capt. C. Heier to Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro, N.C.; Capt. B. F. Rice to University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.; Capt. W. E. Ostermaier to University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Capt. E. E. Wheeler to University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Kubu to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (June 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. J. J. Toffey, Jr., Inf., N.A. (major, Inf.), to colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918. (June 3, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Inf., N.A. (major, Inf.), to colonel, N.A., from May 11, 1918, and to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with Infantry replacement camp. (June 5, War D.)
 Major S. Smith, Inf., N.A. (captain, Inf.), to lieutenant colonel, N.A., May 11, 1918. (June 5, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO INFANTRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Lieutenant colonels, Inf., to colonels, N.A., rank from May 11, 1918: T. R. Harker, E. J. Williams, C. A. Martin, F. D. Wickham, M. Wheeler, J. M. Graham, B. J. Tillman, G. S. Turner, W. A. Cavenaugh, W. H. Oury, E. G. Ovenshine, M. S. Falls, B. P. Nicklin, P. M. Shaffer, C. F. Bates, I. W. Leonard, J. F. Gohn, T. Ross, H. A. Eaton to Central Officers' Training School, Infantry replacement camp; O. M. Grimes to Camp Travis, Texas, duty 165th Depot Brigade; G. J. Holden to Camp Hancock, Ga., duty machine-gun training center; E. A. Fry to Camp Gordon, Ga., duty as C.O., Central Officers' Training School, Infantry replacement camp. (June 4, War D.)
 Majors of Infantry to be lieutenant colonels, N.A., rank from May 11, 1918: R. Starratt, J. E. Stedje, W. T. Conway, C. J. Naylor, H. S. Terrell, T. M. Knox, B. N. Rittenhouse, C. L. Hunsaker, W. C. Gardenhire, R. N. Hayden, R. B. Ellis, P. B. Edwards, W. B. Rensiehausen, J. T. Sayles, J. P. Hasson, G. H. Baird, J. A. Marmon, C. R. Norton, W. M. Cooley, F. G. Turner, G. A. P. Trumbull, S. D. Smith, C. Enos, G. E. Mayo, L. W. Prunty, E. K. Berling, W. R. Taylor, A. Higgins, E. E. Abbott, R. W. Walker to Camp Lee, Va., duty with 249d Inf.; L. H. Cook to Camp

162d Depot Brigade; W. H. Westmoreland to Camp Hancock, Ga., duty machine gun training center; N. M. Green to Camp Hancock, Ga., duty machine gun training center; R. C. Caldwell to Camp Travis, Texas, duty 165th Depot Brigade; A. M. Hall to Camp Lewis, Wash., duty 166th Depot Brigade; H. G. Stahl to Camp Devens, Mass., duty 301st Infantry; G. E. Buckner to Camp Jackson, S.C., duty 329d Infantry; H. C. M. Supply to Camp Meade, Md., duty 314th Infantry; H. F. Sykes to Camp Dodge, Iowa, duty 163d Depot Brigade; G. M. Lee to Camp Hancock, Ga., duty; E. Caziare to Camp Sherman, Ohio, duty 83d Division; R. M. Barton to Camp Hancock, Ga., duty; G. A. Wieser to Camp Travis, Texas, duty 359th Infantry; R. E. Smyser to Camp Dodge, Iowa, duty 88th Division; C. H. Muller to Camp Jackson, S.C., duty 156th Depot Brigade; F. Keller to Camp Grant, Ill., duty 161st Depot Brigade; A. J. Lynch to Camp Pike, Ark., duty 347th Infantry. (June 4, War D.)
 Major W. H. Carpenter, Inf., N.A., to lieutenant colonel, N.A., from May 17, 1918. To 89th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 351st F.A. (June 4, War D.)
 Capt. J. G. Ord, Inf., to major, N.A., May 8, 1918. (June 4, War D.)
 First Lieut. R. D. McCord, Inf., N.A., to captain, N.A., from May 16, 1918. (June 4, War D.)

U.S. GUARDS.

First Lieut. J. Stokes and 2d Lieut. A. C. Carter, U.S.G., to Infantry post, Fort McPherson, Ga., 17th Battalion, for duty. (May 31, S.E.D.)
 Following appointments and assignments in U.S. Guards, N.A., are announced. All are assigned to Eastern Dept. except Lieutenant Flanagan.
 To be captain of Infantry—W. T. Romaine, rank May 23.
 To be first lieutenants of Infantry—W. T. Crozier, J. J. Noonan, P. J. Gannon, J. A. Gunther, G. A. Pink, A. T. Morro, all May 23; R. Hastings and T. Flanagan, May 22 (Southern).
 To be second lieutenants of Infantry—O. Bower, H. M. Peters, B. C. McManus, all May 23. (May 29, War D.)
 Appointments and assignments in the U.S. Guards, N.A., are announced. All are assigned to Eastern Dept.
 To be first lieutenants from May 27, 1918—Corpl. F. P. Majestic, G. Bickelhaupt, R. G. Harrell, O. M. Hartsell, E. M. Leask, A. B. Wood. To be second lieutenants—M. Goldsmith, P. L. McGee. (June 1, War D.)
 Following appointments and assignments (to departments of the Army as indicated) in the U.S. Guards, N.A., are announced:
 To be major—H. T. Thompson to S.D.
 To be captains—E. I. Burn, R. B. Greathouse, C. M. McKean, to S.D.
 To be first lieutenants—T. B. Curtis, C. F. Miller, E. F. Hastings, H. Brown, all to S.D.; C. L. Brockway, C. Cawthorne, B. J. Gibson, F. M. Callan, P. H. Judy, F. Sullivan, G. F. Tucker, O. P. Joseph, R. D. Ives, B. Gaddis, F. L. Gould, J. L. Hoffman, all to E.D.; E. Keyser, W. H. Whitney, to N.E.D.; F. A. Perry, C.D.; I. C. Levy, S.E.D.
 To be second lieutenants—L. J. Myers, C. R. Donaldson, to N.E.D.; J. M. Perron, C. L. Hunter, A. Lohmiller, J. J. Myers, L. F. Scherer, H. D. Scudder, J. A. Snyder, J. H. Burdge, all E.D.; J. H. Haynes, P. Smith, W. H. Blanton, C. A. Reynolds, D. S. Reed, F. Vanosdol, A. C. McKnight, J. F. Shannon, E. E. Eckhardt, D. B. Campbell, C. J. Williams, C. F. McIntire, M. Griffin, C. D. Scherer, G. M. C. Nyce, T. E. Cooper, C. F. Anderson, all S.D. (June 3, War D.)
 The following officers, U.S. Guards, N.A., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty with 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions:
 9th Battalion—First Lieut. J. P. Ryan, J. C. Sweeney; 2d Lieut. J. McCloskey.
 10th Battalion—First Lieut. J. J. Murphy, J. H. McBride, E. L. Hearn, P. M. Shelley, Jr.; 2d Lieut. K. M. El-Aswad, W. J. Harrison, Jr.
 11th Battalion—First Lieut. C. H. Hudders, M. Gardner, A. T. Morro.
 12th Battalion—First Lieut. B. Hunt; 2d Lieut. C. E. Kinsley, F. H. Smith, A. W. Withers, R. H. Reynolds. (May 30, S.E.D.)
 The following officers, U.S. Guards, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty with 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions:
 9th Battalion—Major W. D. Finke; Capt. D. Banks, Co. A; J. Raedig, Co. B; J. C. Van Eman, Co. C; D. L. Monteith, Co. D.
 10th Battalion—Major W. Daly; Capt. E. M. Dillon, Co. A; O. C. Miller, Co. B; W. B. Manter, Co. C; J. E. Heathcote, Co. D.
 11th Battalion—Major F. A. Smith; Capt. J. Strain, Co. A; W. T. Kivlen, Co. B; J. Brady, Co. C; J. Donovan, Co. D.
 12th Battalion—Capt. A. C. Seymour, Co. A; L. Herskind, Co. B; T. V. Walker, Co. C; C. S. Jones, Co. D. (May 25, E.D.)
 Capt. R. L. Wally, 1st Lieut. L. G. Ray and E. A. Simkins, U.S.G., to Fort McPherson, Ga., 17th Battalion, U.S.G., for duty. (June 3, S.E.D.)
 Second Lieut. A. E. Barry, U.S.G., to New Orleans, La., 4th Battalion, U.S.G., for duty. (June 4, S.E.D.)
 Officers of U.S. Guard to New Orleans, La., for duty with 4th Battalion: Capt. T. W. Bulfin and C. B. Ballard; 1st Lieut. J. P. Hammond and J. W. Stanton; 2d Lieut. J. A. Knickerbocker and T. McC. Hooper. (June 1, S.E.D.)
 Capt. E. D. Graft, U.S. Guards, from duty at port of embarkation, New Jersey, and will report to commanding general, Eastern Dept., for orders. (June 5, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

First Lieut. R. Stephens, Tank Corps, to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt, for duty. (June 3, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The appointments of the following officers in the N.A., with rank from May 20, 1918, are announced: To be lieutenant colonels—Major P. D. Bunker (C.A.), Q.M.C.; Major C. Jones (C.A.), G.S.C.; Major L. C. Brinton, Jr. (C.A.), Q.M.C. (June 3, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. R. F. McMillan, N.A. (major, C.A.C.), to grade of colonel, N.A., from May 21, 1918. (June 1, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL ARMY.

Appointments of the following officers in N.A., with rank from May 11, 1918, to be lieutenant colonels—Major W. R. Kendrick, P.S., and B. O. Davis, Cav. (June 5, War D.)
 Appointments of the following majors of Field Artillery, National Army, and of Major John A. Berry, Q.M.C., N.A., to be lieutenant colonels, National Army, with rank from dates indicated, are announced. (All have rank of captain, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., except A. J. Cooper and R. E. Herring, who are majors, C.A.C., U.S.A.): Majors of National Army to be lieutenant colonels, National Army—C. D. Winn, May 3, 1918; J. P. Terrell, May 17; G. A. Wiercok, May 8; W. P. Platt, May 3; R. L. McKenney, May 17; A. J. Cooper, May 17; L. C. Crawford, May 17; M. S. Battle, May 3; F. W. Clark, May 3; R. E. Herring, May 16; W. Patterson, May 17; J. A. Berry (Q.M.C., N.A.), May 3; A. L. Keesling, May 17; G. P. Hawes, Jr., May 17; C. O. Burt, May 3; H. L. Butler, May 15; W. H. Peek, May 15; G. A. Taylor, May 16; E. T. Weisel, May 16; W. S. Bowen, May 17; C. A. Clark, May 17. (June 4, 1918.)

RESERVE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. C. H. Clinton, Q.M.R.C., to Syracuse, N.Y., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. W. C. Cannon, Q.M.C. (June 1, War D.)
 Capt. W. H. Fleming, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty upon the relief of Major J. R. Musgrave. (June 1, War D.)
 Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: N. L. Coombs to Chicago, Ill., Lytton Bldg.; G. A. Christensen to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; N. Biddle to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., as C.O. of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 310, relieving Major H. W. Wagner. (June 3, War D.)
 Capt. J. M. Chappell, Q.M.R.C., to New Orleans, La., for duty. (May 31, War D.)
 Capt. Noah Shepard, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 4, War D.)
 Capt. R. P. Smith, Jr., Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. wire to O.G., Western Dept., for duty: Capt. E. N. Crockett, 1st Lieut. W. P. Chisholm and A. E. Iner. (May 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Portland, Ore., Yeon Bldg., for duty: Capt. J. C. Griffin, H. S. Judd, A. S. Parker; Lieut. S. B. Degman, F. J. Graber, C. A. Hauber, M. L. Hooper, J. E. LeClere, F. K. Lord, J. M. Mansfield, F. W. Mills, G. F. Pope, G. S. Porter, W. L. Rants, E. E. Richardson, J. O. Scott. (May 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. E. Irons to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Capt. H. H. Koons to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Base Hospital No. 1; Capt. T. B. Henry to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. W. G. Turnbull to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. G. A. Wall and 1st Lieut. B. A. Swinney, Jr., to Waco, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 324, Camp MacArthur; Capt. W. P. Harlow to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. A. Shorr to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 67; 1st Lieut. G. E. Myers, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; 1st Lieut. DeW. C. Burkes to Fort Logan, Colo.; 1st Lieut. M. L. Folk to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Schwartz to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. L. C. Whiting to Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.; 1st Lieut. S. B. Coper and H. O. Wernicke to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 29; 1st Lieut. S. H. Holland to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; 1st Lieut. E. E. Howard to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty with Base Hospital No. 45; 1st Lieut. W. C. Mohr to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor. (May 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty: Capt. P. G. Hurford and 1st Lieut. W. H. Jones. (May 31, War D.)
 Officers of M.R.C. to places specified for duty as flight surgeons: Capt. E. Cary, Aviation School, Camp Kelly, South San Antonio, Texas; Capt. K. W. Constantine, aviation mobilization depot, Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas; Capt. R. H. Hampton, Sig. Corps Aviation School, Low Field, Dallas, Texas; Lieut. F. C. Lewitt, Sig. Corps Aviation School, Rich Field, Waco, Texas. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty: First Lieut. J. C. Menendes and J. W. Rosenthal. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. H. Wright, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., to C.O., Base Hospital No. 45; Capt. T. R. Fitch to Williams Bridge, N.Y.; Capt. J. G. C. to C.O., Base Hospital No. 45; Capt. L. R. Kirkpatrick to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. W. K. S. Thomas to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, Base Hospital No. 44; Capt. W. F. Church to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., Base Hospital No. 29; Capt. C. C. Pratt to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Base Hospital No. 51; Capt. B. Crothers to Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 12; 1st Lieut. A. W. Little to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; 1st Lieut. J. B. McVay to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. B. L. Meigs to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; 1st Lieut. H. W. Traub to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; 1st Lieut. P. M. Papoulacos to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; 1st Lieut. W. T. Dunning to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, with Base Hospital No. 35; 1st Lieut. H. N. Lutman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis. (June 1, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. R. DeSteiguer to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; A. J. Gresco to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., Base Hospital No. 35; E. A. Allin to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; W. B. Newton to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; J. Moses, Jr., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; W. R. Whitley to Washington, D.C.; C. A. Patten to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; W. A. Flood to Hoboken, N.J.; W. M. Bassett to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field; C. L. Kerrick to Ayr, Mass., Camp Devens; W. F. Maerts to Laurel, Md., Camp Laurel, 50th Engineers; W. F. Flickinger to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16, for duty: Capt. G. W. Beach and 1st Lieut. J. W. Wood. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. B. Guthrie to Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 12; Major G. R. Plummer to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Major E. C. Ellett to Washington, D.C.; Major A. W. George to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Henshaw; Major W. H. Hutchings to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Major W. W. Conger to Camp Laurel, Md.; Capt. R. Hopkins to Hoboken, N.J., with 31st Engineers; Capt. W. R. Jamieson to West Point, Miss., Payne Field; Capt. D. W. Young to Waynesville, N.C.; Capt. L. H. Taft to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. I. J. Jones from Panama to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. M. W. Johns to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 48; Capt. W. B. Porter to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, Base Hospital No. 45; Capt. O. B. Wright to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 46; Capt. J. G. Hynes to Douglas, Ariz., 302d Cavalry; Capt. D. R. Scott to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. M. Rogers to Fort MacArthur, Los Angeles, Cal.; Capt. J. C. Moore to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 49; Capt. H. C. Reynolds to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 48; Capt. H. B. Lemere to Admiral, Md., Base Hospital No. 69; 1st Lieut. M. A. Sagovits to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. J. J. Zimmerman to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, Evacuation Hospital No. 11; 1st Lieut. M. O. Rea to Ayr, Mass., Camp Devens; 1st Lieut. J. H. Robertson, G. P. De Tuncq, G. P. Olcott, Jr., M. I. Strahl and M. J. Wilson to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 48; 1st Lieut. W. F. MacKnight to Americas, Ga., Southern Field; 1st Lieut. H. Swanberg to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. H. R. Roberts to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Disciplinary Barracks; 1st Lieut. L. F. Barrier to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, Base Hospital No. 45; 1st Lieut. R. D. Runkle to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 29; 1st Lieut. R. H. McFadden to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, Base Hospital No. 53; 1st Lieut. T. B. Scott and L. A. Mangan to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 46. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 13: Capt. W. P. Clancy, R. R. Ferguson, C. A. Vosburgh; 1st Lieut. R. McR. Riddle, C. L. Bradford, T. H. Brown, P. Z. Browne, N. A. Gallagher, W. R. Geighly, G. M. Lynch, R. C. Carson. (June 3, War D.)
 Officers of M.R.C. wire to C.G., Southeastern Dept., for duty: Capt. M. Y. Pope; 1st Lieut. J. A. Beck, J. W. Bush, C. J. Hind, Jr., P. J. Park. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty: First Lieut. E. T. Brown, A. A. Shapira, D. Tropauer. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty: First Lieut. J. J. Hopkins, H. A. Hough, G. F. Sandrock, A. B. Supple. (June 3, War D.)
 Major J. G. Evans, M.R.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (May 21, Western D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for duty with Base Hospital No. 65: Capt. H. H. Ogburn, A. T. Pritchard; 1st Lieut. D. D. Brooks, J. F. Robertson, Jr., J. E. Wine. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty with 2d Corps Artillery Park: First Lieut. L. D. Boone and E. F. Vandever. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. A. Robinson to Central Depot, Chicago, Ill.; Major P. B. Cook to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., Base Hospital No. 60; Major H. R. Allen to Washington, D.C.; Major W. V. Brem to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont; Capt. N. K. Noyes to New Orleans, La., Battalion of U.S. Guards; Capt. J. T. Price to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Capt. W. M. Tyler to Fort Adams, R.I.; Capt. B. S. Ross to Otisville, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 8; Capt. J. R. Bolansky to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, Evacuation Hospital No. 14; Capt. T. P. Doole to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. I. H. Alexander to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. H. S. Chidester to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., Base Hospital No. 67; 1st Lieut. O. G. Smith to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, with Base Hospital No. 52; 1st Lieut. D. Newman and P. E. Seabold to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; 1st Lieut. M. L. Compton to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; 1st Lieut. F. M. Nolan to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. T. A. Wayland and T. C. Nelson will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for purpose of instructing in the use of the British ration and the proper and economical use of rations in general; 1st Lieut. S. Snyder to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. S. E. Alderson to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 48. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Buchanan, J. A. Keyton; 1st Lieut. H. A. Bishop, L. L. Blackburn. (June 4, War D.)

Capt. A. D. Atkinson, M.R.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2, for treatment. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Capt. W. A. Allen; 1st Lieut. J. R. Almer, P. B. Bregman, J. D. Miller, E. E. Niebaum, H. A. Roberts, E. W. Smoot, H. Stahl, E. R. Ware. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. P. Reope

to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; Capt. G. H. Terrell to Hamilton Field, Minnesota, N.Y.; Capt. J. L. Travis to C.G., Central Dept.; Capt. G. B. Coon to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. C. M. Wilcox to Augusta, Ga.; Camp Hancock; Capt. P. M. Colton to Washington, D.C.; Walter Reed General Hospital; Capt. A. S. J. Smith to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. H. P. Palmer to Anchorage, Alaska; Capt. J. R. Oliver to New Haven, Conn.; Yale University; Capt. C. H. Yeager to Petersburg, Va.; Camp Lee; Capt. E. C. Brandon to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. C. R. Sowder to Hoboken, N.J.; Base Hospital No. 35; 1st Lieut. S. E. Stanley to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Grider to Canal Zone, Panama Canal; 1st Lieut. W. L. Layport to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Shields to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Base Hospital No. 44; 1st Lieut. C. F. Worrell to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. M. Bullard to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. H. E. E. Stevens to Allentown, Pa.; Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 68; 1st Lieut. R. F. Sire to San Juan, P.R.; Camp Las Casas; 1st Lieut. W. W. Brodie to Base Hospital No. 2, Southern Dept.; Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. S. Mix to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; 1st Lieut. M. P. Nater to Camp Las Casas, San Juan, P.R.; 1st Lieut. L. O. Rosenberg to Spartanburg, S.C.; 1st Lieut. A. Elkin to New Haven, Conn.; Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. C. O. Peters to Charlotte, N.C.; Camp Greene; 1st Lieut. L. F. Lorio to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Camp Travis, with 537th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Connolly to Macon, Ga.; with Base Hospital No. 80; Camp Wheeler; 1st Lieut. G. S. Philbrick to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Davis, Jr., with Base Hospital No. 79, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. W. C. Myers with Base Hospital No. 64, Greenville, S.C.; Camp Sevier. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty: Capt. M. A. Farlow, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Cherry, Camp Pike, Ark.; C. W. Davis, Camp Bowie, Texas; J. F. Farson, Camp Grant, Ill.; E. W. Mulligan, Camp Mitchell, Ala.; J. W. Pofford, Camp Sherman, Ohio. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to New Haven, Conn. Army General Hospital No. 16, for duty: Capt. E. Taylor and 1st Lieut. E. F. Sampson. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to report in person to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty: 1st Lieut. C. DeW. Briscoe and M. L. Levy. (June 5, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieut. F. A. Brill, C. G. Davis, J. E. Hughes, G. P. Kensley, W. J. Mikola, L. A. Unger. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty: 1st Lieut. A. I. Denney, G. E. Dixon, R. J. McCabe. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: L. A. Rose and H. R. Newton to Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Sherman; 1st Lieut. E. E. Spears to Fort Slocum, N.Y. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: D. M. Dougall, O. E. Fernald, J. I. Krowitz, L. F. Kuatz, W. J. Mackey, Jr., F. T. Maxson. (June 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: W. L. Jones to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; C. L. Hyser to Camp Upton, N.Y.; R. L. Casper to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; W. Parker to Camp Sevier, S.C.; E. B. Riblet and enlisted assistant to Waynesville, N.C.; Army hospital, for temporary duty for sixty days. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty at Hattiesburg, Miss. Camp Shelby, for duty: H. L. Bowen, J. P. Fortier, C. P. Johnson, A. F. Lecuyer, S. P. Pierce, D. M. Powell, R. O. Smith, L. I. Watkins, A. G. Wilcox. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: G. P. Schafer to Little Silver, N.J.; C. P. Haas to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; H. A. Allen, M. Brager, C. D. Coon, T. D. Craig, J. E. Dwyer, J. C. Feuling, F. V. Haley, W. W. Harrington, H. A. Hooper, N. P. Knight, C. R. Mooney, H. T. Ostrum, E. H. Ralston, J. T. Savage, H. Talpers, L. A. Ziemke. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty: W. R. Curtiss, N. Ferris, J. Horrocks, H. H. Kulinsky, C. H. Lewis, J. B. Lyon, P. B. Minton, E. G. Nerney, W. Parker, A. M. Taylor, W. G. Trulock, F. Wiggins. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty: V. Andrews, O. T. Chrt, W. B. Clotworthy, A. S. Harding, C. E. Harris, L. Howton, G. M. King, J. R. Kirk, R. E. Latta, D. S. Lewis, A. L. Rodgers, R. W. Smith, J. E. Tibbets, P. C. Trulson. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty: L. G. Benn, E. J. Billman, A. W. Caffee, W. C. Deakney, W. G. Deane, R. Dush, C. C. Hagan, L. R. Johnson, W. A. Knoderer, J. S. Lommen, R. T. Marshall, C. H. Moyer, E. Mulder, J. G. Saevig, A. R. Sorbel, G. E. Wilcox. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty: 1st Lieut. L. W. Benbow, C. H. Cole, T. L. McMurphy, E. A. Ray, J. T. Taylor, G. J. Trotti, O. K. Walton. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. L. C. Murphy, D.R.C., to duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., General Hospital No. 4. (June 6, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. E. F. Kallenberg, V.R.C., to the Canal Zone for duty. (June 6, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. A. C. Eddy to 55th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Reese to Washington, D.C., General Engineer Depot; 1st Lieut. F. F. Hanly to 46th Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. T. A. Rayner to Camp Lee, Va.; 2d Lieut. D. P. Pace to 47th Engrs., Camp Lee, Va.; 2d Lieut. F. A. Smith to 61st Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (May 31, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. F. Lyons assigned to 45th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. S. C. Thomas to 49th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. W. G. King to 45th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; 2d Lieut. F. J. Swanson to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., in charge of the Gas Defense School. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. A. McP. Hamby to General Engineer Depot; Capt. J. M. Ranck, Jr., to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. Stetler to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. J. W. Meahan to 60th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. J. S. Doyle to Washington, D.C., Chief of Engrs.; Capt. H. Farnsworth to 55th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Catta to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Beall, Jr., to Camp Beauregard, La., as officer in charge of the Engineer depot; Capt. D. H. Robinson to 53d Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. L. E. Clark to 45th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; 1st Lieut. L. Suverkoop to 29th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. G. Spaulding and 2d Lieut. J. F. Battley to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Anderson to 61st Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Webber to 54th Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Kean to 51st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Kavanaugh, Jr., to 50th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; 2d Lieut. M. B. Whitney to 60th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Handy to 61st Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 5, War D.)

Major H. G. Smith, E.R.C., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Appointment of the following officers, E.R.C. in Engineers, N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated, are announced: To be lieutenant colonel—Major F. W. Albert, May 18. To be captains—First Lieut. J. Edwards, Jr., May 21; 1st Lieut. R. R. Siler, May 11. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. E. Ausman to

53d Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. W. B. Waldo to Replacement Troops, Camp Humphreys, Va.; Capt. H. W. Irwin to 51st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; Capt. J. Carmichael to 44th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Ayinger to 53d Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Cates to 44th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Shyer to 63d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. F. Pariseau to 44th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Hoover to 62d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Murphy to 53d Engrs., Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. Mack to 53d Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Ade to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. Hinkle to 54th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. Graham, Jr., to Washington, D.C. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. M. L. Smith, E.R.C., to 44th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington, D.C., General Engineer Depot, for duty: Capt. F. W. Moore, H. J. Coleman, E. H. Clausen, R. H. Adams, W. H. Wright, H. J. Weeks, E. C. Wiegand, W. B. McEneaney, 1st Lieut. J. F. Chapp, E. de Mitkiewicz, M. K. Orr, H. P. Williams, E. F. Brown. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty with 53d Engrs.: Capt. H. S. Baumgardner; 1st Lieut. H. G. Keller and C. R. Mathis. (June 5, War D.)

First lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: G. S. Kibbey to 54th Engrs., Camp Jackson, S.C.; J. B. Estabrook to 18th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Ga.; W. H. Dunlap to 53d Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark. (June 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. W. R. Ham, Ord. R.C., to station at Dayton, Ohio, for duty with 1st Recording and Computing Machine Co. (May 29, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. Brooks to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. Sloan to Rochester, N.Y.; Capt. M. L. Merrill and H. E. Listman, 1st Lieut. H. H. Kessler, 2d Lieut. W. H. Whitcomb, M. Davies, A. D. Osborne and 1st Lieut. L. B. Mann to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; 1st Lieut. E. P. Brien to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, as assistant Major; 2d Lieut. A. L. Layton to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lieut. L. Tripp to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. Pitou to New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. B. D. Newton to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Quimby to Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Gordon. (May 31, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. W. Mills to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jones and Laughlin Steel Co.; Capt. A. Fiala to Springfield, Mass., Springfield Armory; Capt. F. L. Hancock to Boston, Mass.; Capt. J. H. DeVisser, upon arrival of 1st Lieut. R. Sigmund, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance; Capt. J. W. Dowling to East Boston, Mass., Mead-Morrison Co.; Capt. A. G. Stillwell to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. N. J. Ewing to Gary, Ind., American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Billings to Indianapolis, Ind., 448 North Capitol Ave.; 1st Lieut. G. B. Kaley to Bridgeport, Conn., Remington Arms U.M.C. Co.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Allyn to Baltimore, Md., Poole Engineering and Machine Co.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Darling to New York, N.Y., New York District Ordnance Office; 2d Lieut. J. W. Thompson to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. A. Hellen to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (June 1, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance, for duty: Capt. B. A. Soich, A. E. Stacy, W. S. Taft; 1st Lieut. J. A. Andrews, C. S. Riedel, 2d Lieut. J. M. Quintance and C. C. Willard. (June 1, War D.)

Ordinance officers to Raritan Arsenal, N.J., for duty: Major H. T. Herring; Capt. H. A. Cate, C. L. Stokes, J. B. Kimball, C. Lee, W. Campbell; 1st Lieut. W. K. Holt, H. E. Duckstein, R. C. McNeil; 2d Lieut. M. E. Berg, R. N. Blossom, W. I. Whitefield. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to Aberdeen, Md., for duty: Capt. F. W. Allison; 1st Lieut. R. C. Abbey, D. Alexander, C. R. Bassett, A. B. Cundell, E. E. Dawson, Jr., H. A. Dewitt, L. Hoffman, G. K. Homer, A. C. Klein, C. H. Mount, E. Romay, W. F. Smith, F. E. Titchener, R. W. Trullinger; 2d Lieut. W. L. Benscoter, J. A. DeTurk, C. E. Dodge, H. H. Hall, A. H. Miller, E. L. O. Patten. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. W. Prentiss to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance; Major N. C. Walpole to Watervliet, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal; Capt. C. T. Lathers to office of the Secretary of War; Capt. A. E. Sears to Munhall, Pa., Carnegie Steel Co.; Capt. A. E. Starr to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; Capt. F. H. Lent to Chicago, Ill., International Harvester Co.; 1st Lieut. P. M. Hatch to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; Capt. J. B. Haney to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. M. L. McGuire to Chicopee Falls, Mass., New England Westinghouse Co.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Whitney to Boston, Mass., Standard Thermometer Co.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Cook to Rochester, N.Y., Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Crawford to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 2d Lieut. R. S. School; 2d Lieut. B. D. Newton to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; 2d Lieut. W. Bromley to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal; 2d Lieut. H. L. Grant to Tampa, Fla., Atlas Powder Co.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Stoll to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 2d Lieut. G. Sloane to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty: Capt. J. H. Nichols and 1st Lieut. J. B. Nellegar. (June 3, War D.)

Officers to Washington, D.C., for duty: First Lieut. E. V. K. Bowne and 2d Lieut. R. M. Whitehead, Ord. Dept., N.A. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. N. Bannard, Jr., to Washington for duty in purchase and supply branch of the purchase, storage and traffic division, G.S.; 1st Lieut. K. H. Bristol to Bridgeport, Conn., Bridgeport district, production division; 1st Lieut. R. S. Tour to Sheffield, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 1; Major O. G. Gordon to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; 2d Lieut. J. W. Osmar to Baltimore, Md., Edgewood Arsenal. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. O. Hill to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; Major H. A. Knox to Washington, D.C.; Major E. A. Smith to Washington, D.C.; Capt. G. A. Wells to Nixon, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; Capt. A. E. Colecord to Montgomery, Ala., with 138th Field Artillery Motor Regiment; Capt. H. Barry to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty as C.O. with 6th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair shop; Capt. O. L. Cole to Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. G. K. Franklin to Camp Hancock, Ga., with 5th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; Capt. F. C. Bull and G. Post, Jr., to Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. Otis to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, 2d Corps Artillery Park; 1st Lieut. G. S. Schaller to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; 1st Lieut. E. F. Baumgartner to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, with 5th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. W. B. Bylund to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, 2d Corps Artillery Park; 1st Lieut. O. H. Hersham to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, with 6th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. M. J. Slinguff to Camp Sherman, Ohio, 808th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. E. Collier to American Lake, Wash.; Camp Lewis, 316th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. J. B. Russ to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 2d Lieut. C. Fulton to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; 2d Lieut. A. Fisk to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, 2d Corps Artillery Park; 2d Lieut. F. Sturges to Chicago, Ill.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Gay, Jr., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 2d Lieut. A. C. Hawgood to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, 6th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 2d Lieut. W. H. Caswell to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, with 5th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 2d Lieut. L. H. Milligan to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal; 2d Lieut. T. Chappin to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, Machine Gun School. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty: Capt. W. B. Hamilton and 1st Lieut. E. A. Green. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Ord. R.C. to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty: Capt. J. S. Smyser and 1st Lieut. J. M. Barnard. (June 5, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of S.R.C. to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty: C. C. Weedon, J. B. Fonkile, Jr., M. S. Moore, A. M. Pigg, O. V. Mongerson, L. H. Geve, C. N. Smith, A. H. Lindley, T. McDonald. (June 3, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Solomon, S.R.C., to assume charge of construction work at Fort Wood, N.Y. (June 4, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. A. Erickson, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Gervin Field, Lake Charles, La., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. W. Schares, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Scott

Field, Belleville, Ill., as officer in charge of photographic detachment. (June 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Davenport, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Wood, New York Harbor, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Elington Field, Okla. Texas, for duty: G. B. Emmons, Jr., J. H. Bailey, H. C. Block, K. A. Ebl, H. J. Ellis, F. M. Gilligan, M. O. Hastings, R. McCabe, L. W. Petree, C. V. Rugh, E. A. Thorn, H. H. Watkins, M. C. Ziebar, C. A. Baird, E. F. Benjamin, J. T. Brackett, H. W. Edmund, E. A. Erikson, H. C. Halsted, R. H. Martin, W. W. Meyer, P. S. Rask, H. Schlichter, O. J. Van Valla, R. C. Warner. (June 1, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: S. B. Adams, C. F. Denny, E. H. Gay, J. A. Loder, B. C. Schellenberg, L. K. Bradley, L. W. Foster, J. F. Hoffman, D. R. Midgette, Jr., C. L. Corbet, C. W. Fulwood, Jr., J. L. Leonard, F. K. Smith, G. A. Winch, W. L. Smith, J. W. McGrillis, M. C. Hogue, A. W. Stephenson, D. L. Linsley, E. G. Colton, E. T. Pratt, E. A. Jacquemart. (June 1, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: C. E. Bowman, J. H. Millard, W. F. Shaw, R. C. Gorce, C. N. Roos, F. C. Heaney, J. T. Schenck, S. M. Cantey, L. M. Merrick, L. J. Maitland, D. B. Morris, J. H. Wright, J. S. Allard, Jr., L. B. Burdick, E. R. Fuller, B. H. Mulvihill, L. E. Steinbauer, A. J. Wittenberg, E. F. Anderson, E. F. Caldwell, O. M. Goodsell, D. M. Potter, L. J. Taylor, J. A. Woodruff, H. S. Baker, H. B. Frisbie, C. G. Mason, J. L. Simpson, H. C. Whitely, E. P. Heath, W. W. Innes, M. L. Miller, J. A. Bummel, G. L. Simpson, P. Hayes, N. L. Nulsen, E. L. O'Malley, R. E. Ryan, R. M. Van Kirk, G. C. Hunt, R. L. Muckley, H. W. Price, E. A. Schmidt. (June 3, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: G. T. Condon, P. R. Henderson, J. C. Hooper, H. M. Lewis, H. W. Redin, H. A. Smith, R. P. Tracy, D. E. Walcott, W. W. Crook, W. H. Helmrich, Jr., A. D. Hunter, R. C. Littlefield, J. J. Shine, J. W. Sitts, Jr., W. Van Horn, R. J. Yocum, F. E. Fields, M. G. Hoffman, S. B. Kirby, Jr., R. A. Marsh, E. L. Sloniger, W. H. Tillich, L. B. Williams, J. S. Adams, N. R. Crawford, J. L. Eddy, R. E. Gunn, W. E. Kennedy, C. C. Marshall, S. A. Prosser, F. C. Wheeler, E. Carroll, H. N. Bockus, H. G. Ewing, R. H. Rockett, J. C. Lansing, H. P. Marshall, C. P. Swift, H. A. White, J. O. Carter, K. P. Brown, H. A. Fitzgerald, L. S. Johnson, M. D. LeVitt, P. G. Milder, D. J. Vandermeer. (June 3, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: L. M. Bruch, J. O. Fry, P. D. Lynch, W. A. Thomas, A. T. Clark, S. M. Hands, A. M. Robertson, M. E. Croom, C. E. Kennedy, R. B. Robbins, W. H. Aven, Jr., J. A. Conlogue, L. K. White, W. S. Aldridge, D. B. MacMechan, F. W. Bisgood, O. C. Rabbit, K. P. Behr, D. H. Beck, A. M. Croshaw, W. J. Hajek, E. E. Hagatz, J. F. Thompson, J. B. Cotton, G. W. Boyd, R. W. Delaney, E. J. Scherzer, L. E. Wilkerson, C. M. Cummings, J. L. Gale, Jr., S. B. Spellman. (June 3, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. R. B. Bridge and 2d Lieut. A. W. Marriner to New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Chandler, Jr., to Washington; 2d Lieut. R. L. Gheen to Southern Field, Americus, Ga. (June 3, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., for duty: R. L. Davis, E. G. Otis, M. S. Venburg, W. G. Parrott. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., for duty: First Lieut. A. F. Hogland, S. W. Harkins, J. P. Buffington, W. B. McLane; 2d Lieut. E. A. Niles, G. L. Harwell. (June 4, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: S. D. Cunningham, J. B. Farrell, H. L. Hooper, H. B. Miller, P. W. Welch, H. H. Grady, C. B. Hebbard. (June 4, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty: G. M. Ferris, C. T. Gilbert, V. H. Johnson, F. E. Kunkel. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to March Field, Riverside, Cal., for duty: First Lieut. H. A. Dinger and 2d Lieut. T. A. Blither. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Isbell, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. P. Brooks, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: Second Lieut. C. L. Foreman and P. I. Marshall. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. L. Bullock, Jr., Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: J. Cohen, R. C. Houlton, A. I. Kniss, J. W. Tyres, D. Kiehl, M. E. Headley, J. D. Crahere, C. A. English, B. J. McKlin, R. H. Barnes, L. B. Hadley, C. A. Robinson, J. F. Bullitt, W. T. Inlow, R. P. Collier, P. Heffner. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. L. H. Ross to Waco, Texas; 1st Lieut. N. B. Thomas to Southern Field, Americus, Ga.; 2d Lieut. T. C. Pittsburgh to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Riverside, Cal., March Field, for duty: Second Lieut. L. N. Emloy and T. A. Slattery. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. W. C. Alexander, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Army Balloon School, Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Capt. H. D. Rush, F.A.R.C., to Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. L. Harris, F.A.R.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. J. E. Moore, C.A.R.C., from 3d Trench Mortar Battalion to 3d Anti-aircraft Battalion and to Fort Mifflin, Ala., Coast Defenses of Mobile, for duty. (May 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. H. Kohler, C.A.R.C., assigned to 3d Trench Mortar Battalion. (June 4, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Captains of I.R.C. to duty as follows: A. E. Barrs to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; R. Heermance to Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; F. C. Bachman to University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; J. E. Bluck to University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. (May 31, War D.)

Captains of I.R.C. to duty as follows: J. K. Stot to Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.; B. M. Platt to Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Grady to Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Debt Asylum, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. C. Willis to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; H. N. Langley to Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; R. J. Kildow to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; G. W. Robertson to State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; A. L. Stillman to University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.; C. J. Shreve to Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.; E. H. Neely to Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; E. L. Hopkins to Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; J. M. G. Parker to University of Minnesota, College of Engineering, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. L. Reid to Teachers' State College, Albany, N.Y.; C. F. Johnson to Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D.C.; L. W. Johnson to Newton School Board, Newton, Mass.; J. A. Singer to Erie School Board, Erie, Pa.; J. N. Johnson, Jr., to Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Harrison, I.R.C., to duty with 7th Division, Camp Pike, Ark. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Ely, I.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 303d Cav. for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. L. Peyton, I.R.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. P. H. Conniston and 1st Lieut. N. Nanassey, I.R.C., from duty with 1st Inf. and are attached to 25th Inf. (May 29, War D.)

Officers of I.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Depot Brigade: Capt. H. W. Berdig; 2d Lieut. F. V. Maguire, C. E. McMaken, P. J. Moynihan, E. F. Powell, H. G. Steale. (June 5, War D.)

Captains of I.R.C. to duty as follows: H. A. Zillmann to Clarkson Polytechnic Institute, Potsdam, N.Y.; S. M. Spaulding to Camp Upton, N.Y., as aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.; J. E. Leaslie to Camp Dix, N.J.; M. Patterson to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. (June 4, War D.)

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2ND LIEUT. SIG. R.C. Aviation Section, Nov. 27, 1917, desires transfer with Inf. R.C. Machine Gun, or Signal Corps line officer. Chance to fly if you can pass Syers' physical test, as recent memo. from Chief Aero Officer says all officers will have to have flying training. I can't pass test. State proposition. Address Box 89, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY, R.C., on eligible list for Provisional, desires mutual transfer with CAVALRY LIEUTENANT doing duty with Cavalry or Horse Artillery. Address A. F. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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HIGH RANKING Provisional First Lieutenant of Coast Artillery desires transfer with Provisional First Lieutenant, Field Artillery or Infantry, with prospects of going abroad shortly. Commissioned Oct. 25, 1917. Address E. B. T., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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FOR SALE: Infantry Officer's Dress Field Uniform, Overcoat and Cap. Worn two months. Half price. Jenkins, 547 Riverside Drive, New York city.

PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY desires mutual transfer with PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address X X, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, SIG. R.C.A.S., commissioned Nov. 27, 1917, desires mutual transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, INF. R.C. Any proposition considered. Address W. A. S., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROV. FIRST LIEUTENANT, Coast Artillery Corps, Oct. 25, 1917, desires mutual transfer with PROV. FIRST LIEUTENANT of Infantry, U.S.A. Address F. H. E., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY, commissioned Aug. 9, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY. Address E. M. S., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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OPPOSED TO FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Secretary of War Baker stated on Thursday that he is not in favor of an order directing the railroads and trolley companies to furnish free transportation to United States or National Army soldiers in uniform. The Secretary goes on the principle that the pay of a soldier should be sufficient to pay his own way when traveling on private business or for recreation. He also believes that if soldiers rode free on trolley lines or had free use of other public utilities it would make a material difference in earnings that might have to be made up in some other way.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE REQUIRED FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Baker has sent a memorandum to the Surgeon General of the Army to the effect that the vitality of the officers in the Medical Department must

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not be allowed to fall below the high point of efficiency and that in all cases officers of the higher grades who have been engaged continuously for six months at their desks on department business will be required to take at least two weeks leave of absence. He directs the Surgeon General to enforce such direction in the manner that will give the least interference with the operations of his department.

SOCIAL HYGIENE IN A TYPICAL WAR CAMP.

George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, announced on June 7 that \$35,000 has been appropriated to make possible "an adequate demonstration of the application of a program of social hygiene in a typical war camp community." The announcement adds that, "while plans have been evolved in all the communities, no carefully developed program has been worked out. The medical departments of the Army and Navy, State and Federal Health Services, the Red Cross, the Training Camps Commission, the Y.M.C.A. and similar organizations are to co-operate with the American Social Hygiene in the demonstration, and more than \$135,000 is available for the work."

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ARMED FORCES FOR STATE GUARDS.

With the declaration of war and the call of the National Guard to the Federal service, the states of the Union lost the military forces they had to maintain order within their own jurisdiction and territory. This loss did not transfer to the Federal Government responsibility for keeping order any more than it conveyed the right to interfere with the regulation of the domestic affairs of the states. Soon after the entry of the United States into the present war the Chief of the Militia Bureau advised the adjutants general of the several states to make new arrangements for guarding within their borders against any disturbances that war conditions may entail. He did not, however, offer advice as to the sort of troops that should be organized, since it was not his function to advise in regard to anything but National Guard organizations which might be brought into the Federal service.

Each state has gone about the problem of policing its domain in its own way. Pennsylvania strengthened its State Constabulary and there have been no disturbances where they have control; and it also has the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia. In other states, particularly in those near the Atlantic coast, dependable forces of state organizations have been raised, as in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. These new forces have many officers of experience on duty with them, some of whom served in the Spanish War and on the Mexican border, and others who had been in the old National Guard when it received instruction from officers of the Regular Army. New York has been doing very valuable work in allowing men eligible for draft to join the New York Guard, so that when ordered to a cantonment they have the foundation of military knowledge and could qualify quickly for non-commissioned grades in the National Army. This enterprise has saved valuable time in the organization and training of troops for overseas.

Some of the interior states have given little attention to the needs of the times, relying apparently upon the presence of national troops in nearby camps and cantonments. This is a mistaken theory, however. It is the duty of a state to maintain order within its own borders. A state that does not supply sufficient forces of trained men to protect its citizens and its industries in case of local disorder may seriously interfere with the training and preparation of our national forces if it makes a successful appeal for United States troops in emergency.

It is quite possible also under present conditions for a state to err on the side of endeavoring to maintain too elaborate a military establishment, which will involve the commonwealth in a heavy expense without securing either a force for the maintenance of order or a body that is of any service to the Federal Government. The purely state organization need not be intended for future service on the battle front, and yet it may be of great value in lessening the responsibilities of the Federal Government at home.

The War Department authorities are inclined to look with disfavor upon the endeavors of some states to create what are practically miniature armies with full organization and equipment such as might be needed to repel an enemy invader landing on our shores. This is held to be unnecessary and to involve possible interference with service in the Federal forces. If men are enrolled who are incapable of full war service such state organizations are not of value to the Government as a possible military reserve, and it is held that the Government should not be asked to contribute to the expense of their equipment and maintenance. If, on the other hand, the men enlisted are capable of full service they should enter the Federal forces. It is stated that in one state a scheme has been devised to raise twelve times as many men as are needed, but to require a man to serve only one month a year; and it has been hinted that their pay is expected to come largely from the national treasury. Such plans it is held in Washington are of no service for national defense and are unnecessary for the proper policing of state territory, but they are often backed by men of sufficient prominence to cause much embarrassment to the authorities.

CLOTH FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

The Director of Operations, General Staff, has authorized the announcement that hereafter all uniforms for officers must be made from one of the standard Quartermaster cloths and no other cloths are authorized. The following are the materials prescribed:

For coats and breeches (summer wear): (a) An O. D. cotton, or (b) A 13-oz. all-wool worsted gabardine.

For coats, breeches and overcoats (winter wear): (a) A 12-oz. worsted serge; (b) A 17-oz. whipcord, and (c) A 21-oz. whipcord or elastique.

For riding breeches: (a) A 24-oz. Bedford cord.

For overcoats: (a) A 30-oz. Melton or Kersey.

These cloths are to be supplied at cost by the Quartermaster Corps to officers and samples will be fur-

ished all local quartermasters and kept available for inspection and selection by officers. A sufficient quantity will be kept on hand by depot, post and station quartermasters to meet contemplated requirements. Bids for making uniforms will be invited from responsible tailoring firms throughout the country. The tailors are to make and furnish all findings. The contractors must have representatives at all camps, posts and stations in the territory covered by their contracts, and their Government will furnish suitable places for the agents who must be qualified to measure and fit uniforms. The officers' acceptance will be regarded as a proof of satisfaction with the work and changes and alterations will be at the expense of the contractor. All orders for uniforms will be placed and paid for through local quartermasters. The cost of garments will be the contract price plus the cost of the cloth. Quartermaster Corps will furnish cloth at cost direct to officers who desire to have their uniforms made by firms with which the Government has no contract, but they must purchase the cloth from the quartermaster.

Under this plan it is believed that the cost of uniforms for officers will be materially reduced. It does not interfere with the privilege of the officer who desires to have his uniform made by his tailor of long years' custom and it guarantees that the price of the material will not be excessive. Aside from this it insures uniformity of material and the many shades of color noticed in officers uniforms will be eliminated.

THE NEW DIVISIONS.

There is much discussion about the War Department concerning the method of handling the incoming draft increments and while it has not been definitely determined it is understood that the new divisions will be formed without the confusion and the congestion which existed at the beginning of the previous mobilization of drafted men. The number of men called during the month of June was 287,000, and these men will be sent to the replacement camps, to depot brigades, and to special technical training institutions and camps. None of them will be used for the organization of additional divisions. It is probable, however, that a plan which is now under discussion will be adopted, under which the new divisions will be organized gradually. Under this plan the men will be called in smaller groups and each division will be organized and its training started, but it is not likely that more than two divisions will be called at a time. By this system congestion in shipment of supplies and many difficulties of distribution of equipment will be avoided. In addition to this the men called earlier can be used to some extent in the training of the ones called later. The replacement camps are being filled rapidly, and it is expected that they will be completely filled before the end of the month.

All discussion of the plans for the Cavalry are being held in abeyance. Reports that regiments heretofore organized will be dismantled are inaccurate, but the plans of the Department for the utilization and development of the Cavalry are not ready for discussion or any announcement. It is sufficient to say that there will be enough Cavalry provided and it will be fully equipped whenever its services are needed at home or overseas. No official figures have been given out regarding the number of mounted troops now in France, but it is known that there are sufficient for the present needs of the A.E.F. It is also safe to state that should General Pershing deem it necessary to increase his Cavalry the men, mounts and equipment will be ready to meet the demand.

HOUSE CONFEREES REJECT PERMANENT NAVY INCREASE.

The action of the House conferees on June 11 in refusing to agree to the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for a permanent increase of the enlisted personnel of the Navy but agreeing to the amendment authorizing the President to make an increase of 50,000 men during the existing emergency represents a Congressional tradition rather than forethought and good judgment. The Senate amendment provided for a permanent increase of the enlisted personnel from 87,000 to 131,485 men, with an additional 50,000 men as a temporary increase. In addition to this the Senate agreed to grant the President power to add another 50,000 men for the existing emergency at his discretion. A comparison of the figures for the enlisted personnel, including both permanent and temporary numbers, that would result from either of these propositions would be only a matter of a thousand men. But the weakness of the attitude of the House conferees lies in the fact that it makes only for a temporary increase of strength, whereas what we not only want but must have in the Navy is an increase of permanent strength. The House amendment would not add a man to the permanent strength of the enlisted personnel. The Senate amendment would add 44,485 men. The United States is facing, under eventualities that are not impossible, what Great Britain has been facing for the last four years, invasion of her coasts by a German fleet and army. More immediately she is facing the possibility of Germany breaking through the Allied line in France and cutting off all our forces east of Paris from those west and north of that city. The United States can only act her part in the defeat of the German army through the aid of the U.S. Navy; for without the Navy to guard our line of transportation across the western ocean our transports would be at the mercy of the U-boats except for what aid the Allied navies could give us. The war across the water has been fought in vain, millions of men have lost their lives in it in vain,

and homes from Siberia to the Antipodes have been desolated in vain if a few men in Congress cannot see that we must assemble and exert "force to the utmost" to win this war. A permanent increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy is the first requisite in the assembling of the force to deliver the blow that will bring Germany to her knees. A permanent increase of the Navy will give us a proper basis for an expansion of the fleet on sound grounds. The illogical attitude and short-sightedness of the House conferees in this matter is further illustrated by a repetition of its urging that the three-year ship-building program be resumed by July 1, 1919. The manning of a permanent fleet with a temporary personnel is not to profit by the lessons of this war as they have been developed on land or sea.

ADVANCED RANK FOR MARINE OFFICERS.

Some surprise has been manifested over the opposition of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to that clause in the Naval Appropriation bill which provides that during the present war the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and title of lieutenant general, and that the two heads of the existing staff corps of that branch of the Service shall receive the rank of major general. When the bill was passed there was nothing to indicate any departmental opposition either to the increase in the strength of the corps or to higher rank for its officers. Yet Secretary Daniels, in his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, said that he had not recommended and did not recommend the provision for the rank of lieutenant general and a permanent and a temporary rank of major general in the Marine Corps. He could see no military necessity for it, he said, and had not been consulted as to the amendment prior to its appearance in the bill. Mr. Daniels added that while he had the highest regard for General Barnett and the highest opinion of his abilities, he did not think anything ought to be put into the bill for any particular officer and could not see that the increase of rank was essential for military purposes. "Every measure should be solely for the benefit of the Service and for the winning of the war," he said. He believed that General Barnett's services as Commandant of the Marine Corps have been exceedingly efficient, however, adding: "No honor could come to him that would not be gratifying to me." It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Secretary of the Navy in this matter, especially as he has so frequently indicated his admiration for the Marine Corps and its magnificent training, and this training is attributable directly to the men who are now the senior officers of that corps. It is hoped that the Secretary will withdraw his objection, but it is not improbable that the Senate will override it and retain the clause giving the Marine Corps officers the deserved promotion. The chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs is on record as in favor of giving the increased rank. It has already been voted upon favorably by the Senate and it is difficult for observers of affairs at Washington to understand what influence is back of the opposition.

GENERAL OFFICERS' FUTURE DISCUSSED.

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on June 10 to give information as to the Army Appropriation bill, and while in conference several members of the committee made inquiries as to "what is going to be done with General Wood?" The Secretary replied that the order sending that officer to command the Western Department had been revoked and none issued in its place as his exact future assignment has not been arranged. Mr. Baker stated that General Wood's retention in this country was for the good of the Service, as would appear in due time. Mr. Baker told the committee he would present supplementary estimates to the appropriation bill which would considerably increase the total. He also recommended an amendment to the bill that would provide for the future status of Major Generals Crozier and Sharpe, to the end that when these two officers are retired their rank will be in accordance with what the Secretary of War and the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs hold is their just due. Both officers hold their present rank by virtue of their assignment as Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster General, respectively. Secretary Baker proposed that an amendment be added to the bill authorizing the President to appoint two major generals "at large" to provide that rank for Generals Crozier and Sharpe, and to clear up the present situation by which General Crozier retains the title and rank as head of the Ordnance Department, although serving on the War Council, while another officer is Acting Chief of Ordnance; and by which General Sharpe has been sent to command the Southeastern Department while still nominally Quartermaster General. The committee, it was said, was favorably disposed to the plan presented.

DETENTION CAMP PLAN NEGLECTED.

Experience has taught the Medical Department of the Army that one of the best possible agencies for the reduction of communicable diseases in the camps and cantonments in this country is the establishment of detention camps at each of these places where recruits may be segregated on first entering the Services. By keeping the recruits apart from the men in the main camp or cantonment the officers of the Medical Corps have time sufficient to examine them for possible symptoms of communicable diseases and also if symptoms are

latent they have time to develop and can be treated without danger of the infection being carried to the men already in camp. The commanding officer of the division at Camp Funston established one of these detention camps and the results were eminently satisfying and also demonstrated the soundness of the contention of the Medical Department. It appears, however, that in spite of the recommendation by the Surgeon General of the Army that such detention camps be established no provision has been made for them by the War Department, the matter having been neglected or overlooked in some way. Unless something is done to provide for these detention camps at the camps and cantonments at once it is feared that the experiences of last autumn and winter will be repeated in the matter of prevalence of communicable diseases among the men entering the Service from civilian life.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE AND HUMAN LIFE.

Recent statistics assembled by the Associated Press from foreign sources tell us that the Central Powers have suffered greatly from the decimating effects of war. Germany has lost over five per cent. of her population, Austria eleven per cent. and Hungary thirteen per cent. The loss of population in the countries of the Allies is not great, while the population of England has increased. Thus history repeats itself. In the seventeenth century, an epoch of many aggressions, the population of Germany alone was reduced from thirty to less than twelve millions by the ravages of self-made wars. Estimates given by students of this subject predict that if the war continues another year the German Empire will have lost not less than ten per cent. of its people and a much greater proportion of its industrial strength; for by casualties in the battle zone alone the Empire has lost not less than 3,000,000 able-bodied men. Again, the birth rate, if the war continues, will have fallen short by not less than 3,333,000. The death rate among civilians has increased a million over the normal, while incapacity for labor, due to bad food conditions and disease, has added enormously to the number of the helpless.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DRAFT TREATY.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 13 took up the revised British-American draft treaty signed June 3 by Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, and which is understood to provide that the draft law shall not be applied to citizens of the respective countries who are exempt from the draft in their own countries. An appeal to British and Canadian citizens of military age in this country to volunteer for service before the alien draft convention between the United States and Great Britain becomes effective was issued June 13 by Col. J. B. Dennis, of the British and Canadian recruiting mission. Colonel Dennis says: "Roughly speaking, the draft rules of each country now apply to the citizens of each country, whether at home or abroad. A Britisher or Canadian or American can be drafted whether he is in England, Canada, or the United States, and he has just sixty days in which to decide whether he will enlist voluntarily or wait to be drafted. As evasion is impossible, I feel sure that the majority of Britishers and Canadians will not hesitate to come forward at the earliest possible moment. Every day is of value. The man who knows he has to come up in sixty days anyhow, and decides to wait those sixty days, is helping the enemy by just that amount."

ARMY AIR SERVICE INSIGNIA.

The Chief of the Equipment Branch of the General Staff of the Army announced on June 13 that a new collar insignia had been adopted for the Army Air Service. It consists of a pair of horizontal bronze wings, similar in shape to a colonel's eagle's wings, with a silver two-bladed propeller placed vertically on the wings. The new insignia will be worn by officers and enlisted men of the Department of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and it takes the place of the torch and crossed flags worn by them when under the Signal Corps. The hat cord for enlisted men of these two branches of the Air Service will be green and black.

PROVIDING MORE ARMY OFFICERS.

In response to an inquiry Secretary of War Baker said on June 11 that the question of admitting civilians who are above thirty-one years of age to the Artillery officers' training school was being considered, but no decision had been reached. There is, the Secretary said, always a demand for well trained Artillery officers and their training is necessarily of a highly technical character. He expressed no doubt that the demand for officers in all branches of the Service would be met without difficulty and if it became necessary the work of the training schools could be speeded up and their facilities materially enlarged.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

One of the officers' training schools for the Army will be at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Most of the candidates for commissions in the Field Artillery will be concentrated there. It is understood that Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Carter, who until recently has been on duty in the Ordnance Department, will be placed in charge of the school.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill so far have failed to reach agreement on a number of important items of new legislation added to the bill by the Senate, and in consequence the House Committee on Naval Affairs has been conducting hearings on the disputed items. This action was forecast in the House at the time the bill came out of the Senate.

The conferees have substantially agreed to all the amendments offered by the Senate as to amounts appropriated, although they have been in some instances modified by appropriating only a part of the increase in the amount, but have authorized the expenditure or obligation of the remainder up to the full sum appropriated by the Senate.

The House conferees will make a report to the House, and will endeavor to secure a hearing on the amendments as early as possible in the week beginning June 18. While there is no authorized statement forthcoming in advance of the report, it is noticeable that there is a strong sentiment among House members to accept the amendment that will give the larger personnel to the Navy permanently. The prevailing idea seems to be that the Navy has demonstrated its ability to handle the work assigned to it; but that to remain in this position it must have the larger number of men to properly care for increased number of ships and the vast stores of material, and the Navy always ready for action.

There seems to be an opposition on the part of the Administration to an advance in rank for the dental officers; but the amendment which will put naval bureau chiefs on the same basis as to rank and pay with officers of corresponding rank in the Army is more favorably regarded.

The items upon which agreement has not been reached include the following:

Increasing the permanent naval enlisted personnel from 87,000 men to 131,465 before making the temporary strength 181,485. The House had voted no increase in permanent strength, but had authorized raising the temporary strength to 180,000. Temporary strength now is 150,000 under the Act of May 22, 1917.

Permitting the payment of bonuses and providing for improved working methods in Government plants.

Conferring the rank of lieutenant general on the commandant of the Marine Corps and creating the rank of major general for two of the corps' staff officers, one to be permanent.

Giving rank as high as commander and pay as high as that of a captain to members of the Naval Dental Corps.

Appropriation for a naval nitrate plant at Indian Head, Md., \$325,000 for a railroad there and \$800,000 for the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

The House managers agreed to the Senate amendment authorizing the President to increase the Navy's personnel by 50,000 men during an emergency and also accepted the Senate's redraft making more emphatic the provision for the beginning by July 1, 1919, of work on the uncompleted part of the three-year capital ship-building program adopted in 1916.

Increased appropriations accepted by the House conferees include:

Aviation, \$32,340,000; new batteries for ships, \$45,000,000; ammunition, \$34,000,000; torpedoes and appliances, \$10,000,000; reserve ordnance supplies, \$13,000,000; Boston Navy Yard, \$1,300,000; New York Navy Yard, \$400,000; Washington Navy Yard, \$900,000; Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, \$150,000; Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$882,000; naval depot at San Diego, \$175,000.

New projects approved include \$16,677,000 for the establishment of a reserve supply of equipment for the Marine Corps to replace any that may be destroyed by fire, \$6,000,000 for equipping navy yards for construction, \$2,500,000 for new buildings at the Naval Academy and \$425,000 for purchasing the land at Quantico (Va.) Marine Corps Training Station.

RETIREMENT OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Recommending the passage, without amendment, of S. 2933, for relief of the Philippine Scouts, the Senate Military Affairs Committee says: "Since the substantial withdrawal of the Army from the Philippine Islands the Philippine Scouts have been the armed force, or constabulary, for the maintenance of order in the islands. Their duties have been important, their work severe, and they have always been noted for both fidelity and efficiency. The officers of the Scouts have been in the main citizens of the United States taken from civil life. They are not permitted to go above the rank of captain. Above that rank command has been with the officers of the Regular Army. These captains and lieutenants have been appointed after rigid examination, and they are required to be examined at stated periods whether promoted or not. Barring short leaves of absence at long intervals, they are required to live continuously in the islands, although Regular Army officers have short tours of duty on account of the climate and other unhealthy conditions. These captains and lieutenants of the Philippine Scouts are very competent men, for no others could take the natives of the islands and train them into an orderly, effective soldiery.

"At this time there are about 165 Scout officers. The bill under consideration relates to conditions under which these officers may be retired, their retiring pay, and suitable provisions for appointment, confirmation by the Senate, and commission. Under existing law Scout officers are retired under conditions which govern retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army, except in the case of disability, and are given the retiring pay and allowances of master signal electricians of the U.S. Army. The present bill seeks to change the existing law, as follows:

"First. These officers are to be permitted to retire after twenty years of service, instead of thirty. Second. The retired pay is fixed at two and one-half per cent. per year for each year of service, not exceeding, however, seventy-five per cent. of the active pay. Third. The officers now on the retired list are to be given the pay and allowances provided in this bill. Fourth. That any such officer who has heretofore been discharged, or resigned on account of disability contracted in the line of his duty, is to receive the pay and allowances authorized by the bill.

"The justice of awarding this further recognition to these men has been established to the entire satisfaction of the committee. It is not necessary to recapitulate the showing, for every one who is acquainted with conditions in the Philippine Islands, and who knows the

value of the service which these men have rendered, will at once concur in the conclusion we have reported."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Considering Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army Appropriation bill is under consideration by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which the chairman is Senator Chamberlain and the other members are Senators Warren, Hitchcock, Sutherland and Beckham. It is understood that the sub-committee has thus far confined its attention strictly to certain features involving the setting aside of funds and has avoided the discussion of any other legislation. The record of hearings by the House Committee is before the Senate sub-committee, and it is intimated that they will not feel it necessary to call many officers to explain details of the appropriations provided in the bill. Nevertheless, there are so many provisions and details in this act which calls for more than twelve billions of dollars, that the sub-committee may not report before the latter part of the week ending June 22.

Amendments were announced in the Senate on June 7 and 8, proposed to be offered to the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 12281 by Mr. Sheppard, Mr. France and Mr. Cummins, respectively, as follows: (1) To appropriate \$316,941 for the acquisition of land as an addition to the Leon Springs Military Reservation, Texas; (2) To enroll all male citizens from eighteen to forty-five and place them in cadet corps, first and second line defense corps and reserve corps, in order to place all the man-power of the nation at Federal disposal; (3) To provide for classification of all men drafted under the Selective Service Act and under the proposed Cummins amendment as to ages eighteen to forty-five for liability to military service.

A deficiency estimate of \$1,293,556,209 for the Army Quartermaster Corps for the present fiscal year, in addition to appropriations already made was submitted to the House on June 10 by Secretary Baker. The largest item is \$1,031,601,335 for clothing and camp and garrison equipment.

The Secretary of War submits supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Engineer Department of the Army for the defense of the Panama Canal, fiscal year 1919, as follows: Searchlights for seacoast fortifications, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, \$135,000; seacoast batteries, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, \$202,000; land for defensive purposes, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, \$155,000.

Military Academy Appropriations.

The conferees on June 11 reported agreement on the Military Academy bill, H.R. 11185, with a total of \$2,589,846.25. For construction of cadet barracks the Senate's figures are reduced to \$500,000, while the amount for officers' quarters is put back to \$120,000 as passed by the House. The paragraph authorizing the Government to furnish officers' uniforms at cost was voted out by the conferees. The Senate amendment proposing to pay the cadets \$780 per annum and one ration per day or commutation therefor at sixty-seven per cent. over the cost of the Army ration also went out of the bill. The Senate's provision for an extra clerk also went out. The conferees accepted the Senate's amendment "That the clerk now holding the position of 'order and purchasing clerk,' in the quartermaster's office shall, on his own application, after fifty years in the military and civil service of the United States, be entitled to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the pay of a retired pay clerk, Q.M. Corps, of the same period of service."

Sundry Civil Bill.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported in the House June 10. In cash the bill appropriates \$1,917,203,237, with additional authorizations for the emergency shipping fund amounting to \$945,549,000, a total of \$2,862,752,237. The appropriation for emergency fleet includes \$50,000,000 for concrete ships. Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, told the committee that concrete ship construction had gone beyond the purely experimental stage and that \$50,000,000 might be advantageously expended for construction of this class of vessels. The lump sum appropriation is so worded that an even greater sum may be used for concrete ships if the Shipping Board desires later to increase the amount. Other items are: General expenses of the War Department, including military parks, \$23,028,000; Bureau of Mines, \$2,978,000; reclamation service, \$9,220,000; judicial, \$8,083,000; Department of Commerce, \$3,930,000; tariff commission, \$200,000; War Industries Board, \$1,150,000; War Trade Board, \$3,500,000; Food Administration, \$2,645,000; Fuel Administration and Coast Guard, \$1,447,249.

The pending Sundry Civil Appropriation bill contains much that is of interest and benefit to the Coast Guard. The limit heretofore placed upon the number of cadets has been removed by the bill. A provision was inserted that cadets in the Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now, or may hereafter be, provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy. The civilian instructor at the academy will after ten years of service as instructor receive the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the Coast Guard. The total appropriation for the maintenance of the Service has been increased to \$7,247,835, which approximately is \$1,400,000 more than heretofore. Authority is granted to purchase land at Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., for wharf, storage warehouse, boat house and office purposes in connection with the patrol of the canal and locks. The provision for repairs to Coast Guard quarters hitherto carried as \$175,000 annually has been increased to \$275,000. The bill was reported on June 12 and the Coast Guard items were passed without comment when the bill was taken up for consideration in the House.

Increased Pensions.

The bill H.R. 9959, as signed by the President on June 10, provides that the following section shall be added to the General Pension Act of May 11, 1912:

Sec. 6. That from and after the passage of this amendment the rate of pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than herein-after provided, shall be \$40 per month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy-two years and served six months, the rate shall be \$42 per month; one year, \$45 per month; one and one-half years, \$48 per month; two years or over, \$50 per month; Provided, That this amendment shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

The House accepted the amendment of the Senate which struck out a proposed restrictive clause "That the increase herein provided shall not be extended or granted

to any pensioner who has an annual income of \$1,000 or more in addition to his or her pension allowance."

Civil War Volunteers.

The Senate Military Committee, favorably reporting S. 130, to create a "Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List," says, in part: "A bill similar to this has been before the Military Affairs Committee in many Congresses. Several times it has been reported favorably to the Senate, and in the Sixty-third Congress it passed the Senate. It is a bill to retire the surviving Volunteer officers of the Civil War at the highest rank held by them in the war. In no case will any officer receive more than three-fourths the present pay of a captain in the Army. Officers who served two years or more will receive one-half of the initial pay now received by an officer of the same rank; officers who served six months and less than two years will receive such a proportion of one-half of the pay now received by an officer of the same rank as their actual time of service bears to two years. The passage of the bill is urged as a belated measure of approximate justice to the officers who trained and led ninety-five per cent. of the men who successfully fought the Civil War. By the Acts of July 22 and July 25, 1861, and of Aug. 3, 1861, Congress placed the country under obligations to treat the Volunteer officers in all respects, both present and prospective, the same as it treated Regular Army officers. It has not done so. Practically, the Volunteer enlisted man has been treated the same as the enlisted men of the Regular Army. This bill partially fulfills the nation's pledges. Affirmative action on the bill will be only partial justice, but it will even now, in a measure, be timely coming as it will at a time when the millions of our young men are urged to enter the service of their country. It will be heartening to them to know that their country is not ungrateful—that their Government is not entirely unfaithful to its obligations."

Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The House on June 10 passed the bill S. 4557, to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States. The House bill for the same purpose (H.R. 12212) had been called up on June 6, when it was unanimously agreed to substitute therefor the Senate's bill, which after four days' discussion, was passed, with House amendments as follows: Add a new section, 11, providing that "no person of draft age, physically fit for military service, shall be exempted from such service on account of being employed under the terms of this act." Strike out the Senate's proviso in Section 3, "That no monthly compensation, family allowances, or expenses as provided by this act shall be paid on account of any such person availing himself of the courses under this section; And provided further, That nothing in this section shall deprive any such person of the benefit of the provisions of said act."

No Recruiting Bonus to Postmasters.

In reporting agreement on portions of the Post Office bill, H.R. 7237, the conferees accept the Senate amendment which repeals existing law authorizing the payment of \$5 to postmasters for each recruit secured and accepted in the Army, Navy or Marine service. The conferees agree upon an amended form of Senate Amendment No. 53, which authorizes employees and substitute employees of the Postal Service who enter the military or naval service to be restored after their honorable discharge from such service to the positions which they formerly occupied in the Postal Service at the salary to which they would have been promoted provided they are physically and mentally qualified. The provision in the Senate amendment which permitted members of the immediate family of such employee, or others connected with the Expeditionary Force in Europe, to mail certain packages is stricken out.

Insurance Claims.

The House Committee on the Judiciary on June 8 reported, with amendments, S. 3475, to prescribe the requisite form of proof of death under policies of insurance covering the lives of persons in or serving with or attached to the military forces of the United States. Under the bill, in cases arising under policies of insurance covering the lives of members of the military or naval forces of the United States, proof of death may be made by presenting a certificate of death executed by the Adjutant General of the Army, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps or the Captain Commandant of the Coast Guard, setting forth substantially certain facts as enumerated in Section 1. Under Section 2, it is provided that if the insurance is paid upon presentation of such certificate and it subsequently appears that the insured is alive, the insurer within ten days after receiving notice of such fact shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury and the persons receiving the insurance shall upon demand refund the same with all past due premiums and the policy shall be reinstated. If such refund is not made within six months after demand, the insurer will be indemnified by the United States and the United States will thereupon become subrogated to the rights of the insurer.

The House on June 10 passed a resolution by Representative Madden, of Illinois, calling on the Secretaries of War and Navy to inform the House as to the number of men engaged in non-combatant work in the departments, who had been given deferred draft classification. The Secretary of War submits a proposed clause of legislation authorizing and directing allowance and credit in accounts of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Nelson, Q.M.C., U.S.A., in the sum of \$327.04, being a shortage in his accounts caused by embezzlement of quartermaster funds by one Mack A. Steel, late civilian clerk, who was acting as chief clerk in the finance office at Fort Logan H. Roots.

Senator New will introduce a bill to give to the Army telephone girls on duty in France the same privileges, as those to the benefits of the War Risk Insurance Act, as those now enjoyed by the Army nurses. The military switchboard operators with the American Expeditionary Force are not enlisted, but hold their positions under contract.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 262, Mr. King.—Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that a commission be sent to Russia to co-operate with the American Ambassador and other representatives of our Government to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States of America in conjunction with its Allies, including Japan and China, to co-operate with the armies of the Russian people to repel the advance of German arms and to expel from

Russia German military power and establish therein the authority of the people and government of Russia.

S. 4681, Mr. Fletcher.—To further regulate radio communication. Sec. 2. That the President shall requisition and take possession of, for the use of the Government, every radio station on land or on a permanently moored vessel now in existence within the jurisdiction of the United States or any of its possessions, other than experiment stations, technical and training school stations, amateur stations, and stations belonging to the United States or the government of the Philippines Islands.

Sec. 3. All radio stations taken possession of by the President shall be operated under direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 4. The head of any Government department having jurisdiction over any Government radio station shall, so far as consistent with transaction of Government business, open such station to general public business under regulations prescribed by him and shall fix rates for such service.

S. 4682, Mr. Weeks.—To authorize the President to appoint William H. Armstrong a captain in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A.

S. 4686, Mr. Chamberlain.—Authorizing the Director of Aircraft Production to form a corporation, or corporations, to facilitate and expedite the production of aircraft, aircraft equipment, or materials therefor.

S. 4687, Mr. King.—To amend further an act entitled "An act to authorize condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes," approved July 2, 1917, as amended.

H. Res. 387, Mr. Husted.—That a committee of five members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker to make a careful inquiry into the causes of aviation accidents with a view to recommending such measures as will tend to prevent similar occurrences hereafter.

H. R. 13233, Mr. McCormick.—The War Department, co-operating with the Department of Agriculture, is empowered and directed to establish and organize a Volunteer Agricultural Reserve, to serve for a period of three years, or during the war. Sec. 2. The Volunteer Agricultural Reserve shall be composed of men fit for military duty but under military age, men physically unfit for military duty but able to work on the farm, men above military age but capable of farm labor, and experts in agriculture over twenty years of age to exceed not more than 250 in any one State. The agricultural experts shall be given the rank and pay of second lieutenant in the Regular Army. They may be recruited from any one of the other classes herein described. Sec. 3. The monthly pay of officers and enlisted men in the Agricultural Reserve, in both divisions thereof, shall be at the same rate as for corresponding members of the Regular Army. Provided, That regular military pay shall cease for men who make individual contracts with farmers during the period of said contracts. In no case shall an aid or director of experiment station, as described in this act, make individual contracts for work. Sec. 11. When on duty in camp the uniform of the members of the Agricultural Reserve shall be that of the Regular Army. When at work on the farm each member of the Reserve shall be entitled to wear a hat with a distinctive band of black ribbon with the letters U.S.A.R. stamped thereon in gilt.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Surgeon General's Office on the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Force: Week ending June 7, 40; week ending May 31, 184. These men are sent to the various Army hospitals where treatment and facilities for physical reconstruction have been provided.

Awards for Distinguished Service.

Five officers and six non-coms. and enlisted men in the A.E.F. were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on June 7 and Sergeant Wiseheart was cited for bravery in French army orders on the same day. The officers included Capt. C. Raymond Hulsart, Lieuts. George S. Redwood, Christian S. Holmes, Paul McLoud and Donald Moosnac. The others were Sgt. James A. Murphy, Corpls. Ernest Burch and Henry J. Mongeay and Ptes. Edward Armstrong, Bernhard S. Rolt and Carson L. Shuman. Captain Hulsart and Lieutenants McLoud and Moosnac were attached to the U.S. Engineer regiment which aided the British in the Cambrai fight on Nov. 30 last, and all three previously had been warmly praised by the British authorities for their conduct in that action.

Lieut. William J. Flannery, Inf., received the Cross of War from the French government on June 5 for swimming the Marne on June 3 and bringing back a wounded French soldier, he being the first officer to be decorated by the French for bravery in the present battle of the Marne.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulis, U.S.A., has been detached from his post as Chief of the Air Service of the A.E.F. and appointed by General Pershing as head of the Air Service of the "1st Army," according to a dispatch received in Washington on June 11. Col. Robert N. Paddock will succeed General Foulis.

Capt. James O. Green and Capt. George F. Wellage, Inf., U.S.A., have distinguished themselves in battle of the Marne during the attempted push of the German army towards Paris. Captain Green was born in Wisconsin, June 3, 1859, and is a West Point graduate, class of 1882, when he was assigned to the 25th Infantry. He was retired for disability Nov. 13, 1897, and was reassigned to the active list last year. Captain Wellage was commissioned a provisional second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army March 22, 1917, and was assigned to the 23d Infantry. Associated Press dispatches state that Captain Wellage smoked out a machine gun nest, killed a German officer in combat and then captured a second officer whom he had wounded. Captain Green's company surprised and killed all the Germans in another machine gun nest.

New Overseas Cap.

A special cap officially known as the "overseas cap" is now being worn by the soldiers of the A.E.F. The new cap matches the uniform in color, is round and has no brim or peak. The crown is very low and made so that it can be folded and carried in the pocket. Another advantage claimed for the overseas cap is that the trench helmet can be placed on top of it with security. The latest model of the cap which has just been received by the manufacturing branch of the Quartermaster Corps is different from the cap worn by the troops that have returned from France and which was described on page 1367 of the JOURNAL. The new pattern will be substituted for the old as fast as practicable, but it is planned that a gradual substitution be made so that the production will in no way be slowed down. Only soldiers who are with the A.E.F. wear this cap. It is not issued in the United States, although made here. Reports received from France say that new regulations provide that officers shall wear the insignia of their rank on the cap. Enlisted men are to wear on the cap the button pre-

scribed to be worn on the left hand side of the collar of the service coat.

Hospital Equipment in England.

The Department of State has been advised by the American Red Cross that at a meeting of the joint war committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John in London a motion was made by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, seconded by Mr. Risdale and supported by Sir Herbert Perrott, that the committee offer the American Red Cross a fully equipped hospital of 500 beds, which, by permission of King George, would be erected in Windsor Great Park. It was stated that the joint war committee, in asking the American Red Cross to accept this gift, stated that it desired to mark its admiration of the devoted work which the American Red Cross performs for the cause of humanity and at the same time its gratitude for the warm-hearted co-operation which the American Red Cross extended to the British joint war committee in Red Cross effort common to both nations. The American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain, William Endicott, gratefully accepted the gift.

The U.S. Navy is to have a hospital of its own in London. For this purpose Mrs. Frederick Edward Guest, wife of Captain Guest, member of Parliament, has turned over to the American Red Cross her residence in Park Lane, known as Alford House. Mrs. Guest was formerly Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, of Pittsburgh. Alford House is one of the finest residences in the fashionable West End of London. It was built by Otto Beit, the South African millionaire. It occupies an entire block and has an ample lawn and an elaborate roof-garden. Mr. Beit called it "Marble House" because the entire interior is finished in the finest of Italian marbles. The hospital will contain many beds, and will be used both for officers and men. The institution will be the twenty-fifth which the American Red Cross has established in England.

Ensign Eaton Interned in Holland.

A dispatch from The Hague on June 8 stated that an American naval officer, Ensign Eaton, of Connecticut, has been interned in the Dutch capital. He was among other officers who descended on Dutch territorial waters during a recent seaplane fight off Terschelling. He was unhurt, but his machine was damaged. His parents live in Massachusetts. Ensign Eaton was the senior pilot on a machine which had been detailed to protect an airplane which had descended on the sea for repairs. The latter machine was commanded by Robert Paul, of Buffalo, N.Y., in the Canadian flying corps. This probably refers to Ensign J. A. Eaton, U.S.N.R.F., who has been attached to the British naval air station at Dover, England.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to June 14 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 815; died of accidents and other causes, 419; died of disease, 1,222; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 336.

Total deaths, 3,083; wounded, 4,404; missing, including prisoners, 347. Grand total, 7,834.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of June 7-13, inclusive.

Killed in Action—Capt.: Anderson, James A., Reg. Army, Summit, Ga.; Montgall, Rufus F., Kansas City, Mo.; Mosher, Henry Ephraim, Falconer, N.Y.; Lieuts.: Anderson, Robert B., Wilson, N.C.; Bodenstab, Wilmer, Yonkers, N.Y.; Buchanan, Max C., Brockton, Mass.; Cather, Grosvenor P., Bladen, Neb.; Clarke, Henry W., Boston, Mass.; Crawford, John Douglas, Brookline, Mass.; Ewing, John A., Dorchester, Mass.; Goddard, Thomas Warner, Maryville, Tenn.; Hubbard, Eugene P., Chatham, N.J.; Johnstone, Malcolm M., Arlington, Wash.; Jones, Hamlet P., Kaufman, Texas; Lawrence, Edgar Alfred, Chicago; Rhoads, John W., Fayette, Idaho.

Died of Wounds—Lieuts.: Harriman, Lynn H., Concord, N.H.; Fridly, Wellborn S., Reg. Army, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease—Brig. Gen.: Michie, Robert E. L., Staunton, Va.; Capt.: Leonard K., Shawnee, Ohio; Lieuts.: Hines, Edward, Jr., Reg. Army, Chicago; Robinson, Jesse M., Washington, D.C.

Died of Airplane Accident—Lieut.: Bayne, James A., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Beaton, Joseph E., New Haven, Conn.; Meyer, Lester L., Glendale, Cal.; Reed, Richard B., Van Wert, Ohio.

Died of Accident—Lieuts.: Baker, Livingston L., San Francisco; Grant, Duncan R., New York; Neville, Earl H., Winona, Minn.

Wounded Severely—Capt.: Caldwell, Don L., Greenfield, Ohio; Lieuts.: Albert, Lester Freeman, Latah county, Idaho; Billing, Albert E., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Butler, George E., Inf., Reg. Army, Arkansas City, Kas.; Corby, Edmund, New York; Newhall, Richard A., Minneapolis, Minn.; Dunn, Harry L., Santa Barbara, Cal.; Finn, Fred T., Madison, Wis.; Lawrence, James J., Atlanta, Ga.; Schmidt, Wayne William, Inf., Reg. Army, Martinsville, Ind.; Scott, John W., Reg. Army, Detroit, Mich.; Searls, Spencer J., Merriam Park, Minn.; Simon, Harold K., Marshall, Minn.; Vogt, Henry, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Wounded—Degree Undetermined—Capt.: Aikens, Charles W., Winterset, Iowa; Lieuts.: Severe, William E., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sola, Louis D., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Wounded Slightly—Capt.: Costello, John T., Binghamton, N.Y.

Prisoner—Previously Reported Missing—Lieut.: Mackey, Elmer D., McKeesport, Pa.

Missing in Action—Lieut.: Burky, Raymond C., Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action—Capt.: McCoy, Fall River, Mass.

Wounded Severely—Col.: Catlin, Albertus Wright, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut.: Baston, Albert Preston, St. Louis Park, Minn.

ARMY ITEMS.

Five deaths through aviation accidents occurred at the flying fields in the United States during the week ending June 1. There were two at Taliaferro Field and one each at Taylor, Kelly and Hazelhurst Fields.

The 8th Division of the Regular Army, Major Gen. John F. Morrison, will, it is understood, be unofficially known as "Morrison's Moppers," a title suggested by an old campaigner as a fitting one for a division eager and able to mop up the Germans on the battlefield.

The camp at American University, D.C., is designated Camp Leach in honor of the late Col. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers and General Staff, U.S.A., who compiled the Engineer Field Manual in use by the Army.

The Engineer camp, heretofore and at present designated as Camp A. A. Humphreys, is located about two miles from Accotink, Fairfax county, Virginia, and not at Belvoir, Va. Accotink, which is on the Washington Southern Railway, is about ten miles southwest of Alexandria, Va. A branch railroad is being constructed from the town to the camp, and when completed will

handle freight and passengers. Mail and express for the camp should be addressed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va. The Adams Express Company handles expressage for Accotink.

Col. John C. F. Tillson, Inf., U.S.A., who is the post commander at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., and commands the 22d Infantry, has had many responsible duties to perform in connection with safeguarding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken from the time the German ships and docks were seized. The safeguarding of other important works has also been performed under the direction of Colonel Tillson, with a thoroughness that has always characterized his work since he was graduated an additional second lieutenant from West Point in 1878. His duty in the China Relief Expedition was performed with particular efficiency, and during his forty-four years of service he has always been cheerfully ready for any order or any service. Colonel Tillson, like a number of other meritorious officers, has not been the gainer during the present war by advancement in rank. It is hoped, however, that he and other officers who deserve promotion may yet obtain it. Colonel Tillson has a son in the Army—Capt. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., of the Cavalry, who is one of the most expert rifle and pistol shots in the Army.

Col. Lewis S. Sorley, Inf., U.S.A., who was at last accounts on duty at Camp Fremont, Cal., was badly wounded in battle in Cuba in the war with Spain, twenty years ago and escaped death by a very narrow margin. He was then a lieutenant in the 16th Infantry and a bullet from a Spanish Mauser rifle passed clean through his left breast and left arm, fortunately without injury to bones. Lieutenant Sorley was in command of Co. G at the time, after Capt. William Lassiter (now brigadier general, N.A., on duty in France) had been wounded and taken to the hospital. Another officer who was wounded in Cuba in July, 1898, and is still on the active list is Col. Willis Uline, Inf., now at San Diego, Cal. He was then a first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, and was officially praised for his coolness and gallantry in action.

Major A. H. Jones, Q.M. Corps, has been assigned to command the remount depot at Fort Reno, Okla.

Instruction in the use of the British ration, and the proper and economical use of rations in general, is being given to airmen at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., by Lieut. Thomas A. Wayland, Med. Res. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Thurlow C. Nelson, Sanitary Corps.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Fred T. Austin, N.A., has been assigned to command the 156th Artillery Brigade of the 81st Division, Nat. Army, at Camp Jackson, S.C. It has been incorrectly stated that he had been assigned to the 38th Division.

Capt. Silsby M. Spalding, Inf. Res. Corps, has been appointed an aid on the staff of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., at Camp Upton, N.Y.

Capt. James H. Barry, Ord. Res. Corps, has been assigned to command the 6th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Major M. P. Andrews, Field Art., N.A., has been assigned to command the 317th Ammunition Train, 92d Division, now at Camp Funston, Kan.

Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, N.A., commanding the 81st Division at Greenville, S.C., has announced it will be known hereafter unofficially as the "Stonewall Jackson Division," after Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Confederate Army. The motto of the division will be "obedience, courage, loyalty." The unofficial insignia of the division will be a wild cat. This division is composed of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina troops.

Recent changes among officers in the 90th Division at Camp Travis, Texas, include the following: Col. E. M. Leary is relieved from command of the 315th Train and Military Police and assigned to the 355th Infantry, and Col. E. C. Carey is relieved from duty with the 358th and assigned to the 315th Trains and Military Police. Lieut. Col. William L. Little has been assigned to duty as assistant to the camp surgeon in addition to other duties, taking charge of the Medical Department work in the 165th Depot Brigade. Major John T. Sprague is assigned to duty as assistant to the camp sanitary inspector. Major Victor M. Locke, Jr., 179th Infantry Brigade, has been relieved from further duty with that brigade and assigned to the depot brigade. First Lieut. Walter A. Saguo and 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Tway have been relieved from duty as physical training officers and both sent to the 358th Infantry for assignment as officers in the line.

Company A, 3d Battalion, U.S. Guards, has been assigned to and moved into quarters in the Commonwealth Armory at Boston, Mass. The granting of the necessary permission by the State is construed to mean that the endeavor to secure this armory as quarters for organizations of the U.S. Guards on duty in New England, which was undertaken several weeks ago, has been successful.

A handsome souvenir of the presentation of colors to the 367th Regiment (Buffaloes), National Army, Col. James A. Moss, by the Union League Club of New York city, on March 23, 1918, and the parade incident thereto, has been issued. This attractive little work contains in addition to an account of the presentation of colors and the parade and an historical sketch of the regiment, a number of illustrations. There is a picture of the regimental coat of arms, and a photo of Col. James A. Moss, and pictures of the parade, a picture of the entire regiment formed in mass at Camp Upton, and also a picture of the "Buffalo Auditorium."

New Colonel for 165th U.S.N.G.

A member of the 165th Infantry, U.S.N.G. (69th Inf., N.G.N.Y.), writing from "somewhere in France," under date of May 6, says: "Considerable has happened in the old 69th, and some New York papers have contained statements wide of the mark. We have a new colonel, and he is a Regular Army officer, just the man we need. His name is Col. Frank R. McCoy, of the Regular Army Cavalry. We also have a new lieutenant colonel, also a Regular officer, and his name is Mitchell. They know their business, which piece of news will be reassuring to the relatives and friends of the men at home. This great fight out here is no time for experiments with untried officers, when officers of experience are available." The above statement that the 69th Regiment has a new colonel and lieutenant colonel is certainly news, as there has been no mention made of any change since Lieut. Col. Latham B. Reed succeeded Colonel Hine, and Major William N. Haskell, of the Regular Army, was reported to have succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Reed as lieutenant

nant colonel. Colonel McCoy is a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army and was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 29, 1874. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1897. Among other duties, he has served as aid to Major Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba and the Philippines, and was with the latter at the German maneuvers of 1902. He accompanied General Wood and Capt. Hugh L. Scott (now major general), to Egypt and Java to study colonial affairs and served in a number of expeditions against the Moros in the Philippines, including the storming of Bud Dajo. He was also in command of the Datu Ali expedition and was on military information duty in China. Colonel McCoy was aid to the President in 1906, has served on the General Staff and is a graduate of the Army War College. Which Mitchell this correspondent refers to is uncertain, as there are several officers of that name eligible, some of whom are serving in France. There are Major Henry E. Mitchell, Cavalry, Regular Army, detailed in the Q. M. Corps in France; Capt. Lawrence C. Mitchell, Coast Art., Regular Army, serving in France; either one might have been selected for the lieutenant colonelcy.

Court-Martial Cases.

President Wilson has approved the dismissal of Lieut. John F. Monroe, of Milwaukee, Wis., found guilty by a G. C. M. for carelessness. He accidentally shot and killed Sergt. Samuel A. Gillman, of Cleveland, while at pistol practice at Camp Custer, Mich. He was tried on a charge of manslaughter, though there was no belief that he intended to kill Sergeant Gillman.

First Lieut. Carl Meyran, Coast Art., N. A., who was tried some time ago by a court-martial, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu of May 10, "has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the United States penitentiary, McNeil's Islands, Wash., and will be held at Schofield Barracks under suitable guard until he can be transported to the mainland. He is also dismissed from the Service. The officer was found guilty of embezzlement of post exchange funds, falsely certifying public accounts, and forging a check for \$1.50. The court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, but Brig. Gen. J. P. Wisser, commanding Hawaiian Department, in reviewing the proceedings, reduced the confinement to three years.

Major Henry R. Freeman, 337th Field Art., was tried by G. C. M. at Camp Dodge, Iowa, upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to wit: Drunkenness, in a public place, to the disgrace of the military service. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence of dismissal was commuted by President Wilson to confinement for six months to the limits of the post or camp at which he served, while not actually engaged in discharge of official duties; to forfeiture of \$100 of his pay per month for a like period, and to be reprimanded by the Commanding General of his division.

AIRCRAFT INVESTIGATION CONTINUES.

The aircraft production investigation that is being conducted simultaneously by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and by the Attorney General produced several contradictory reports as to production, on the one hand, during the past week, and on the other nothing beyond the statement that Gutzon Borglum, who originated many of the charges on which the investigation is based, had given testimony before the Attorney General, his assistant Mr. Frierson, and Mr. Hughes on June 7. Speaking personally, Senator Thomas of the sub-committee said after examining the Curtiss airplane factory in Buffalo, N. Y., that "they are doing more toward the production of airplanes than we had reason to expect and there appears to be prospect of a greatly increased production." Other members of this committee who were not named were given by the newspapers as authority for charges that as a result of their investigation of conditions at the Curtiss plant they feared deliberate attempts were made to slow up production through hindering orders being carried out and through the scrapping of good material. Another fault found was the prevalence of German names on the payroll of the factory, the number being such "as to justify the committee in the belief that the margin of safety had been passed." Whether or not a third independent investigation is proposed was not learned, but it was announced on June 8 that aircraft witnesses were being summoned to appear before Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, the Inspector General of the Army. Senator Reed declared that within ninety days (he was speaking on June 9) he thought "we would be well taken care of as far as quantity of motors and planes count." Senator New knows that a Liberty engine can drive an airplane because he flew in such a craft from Indianapolis to Dayton while on the investigation tour.

The statements and criticisms made by the members of the sub-committee as to the airplane situation on their return to Washington were immediately challenged by those responsible for the aircraft production program in the recent past through the publication of testimony given before the Committee on Appropriations by Dr. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution and Dr. S. W. Stratton, Chief of the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Walcott explained the confusion of orders from France, a state of affairs long known, and the natural difficulties with the Liberty engines. Dr. Walcott said the engines were now being turned out much faster than shipping space could be allotted to them. In this connection it may also be stated that the British Air Minister cabled to Lord Reading on June 8 that tests of the Liberty engine in England "place the engine at once in the first line of high-powered air engines."

The Congressional idea of having a Cabinet member in charge of the whole air arm seems more than ever likely to fail of accomplishment through a bill proposed by Senator Chamberlain on June 10, which provides for the organization by the Director of Aircraft Production of a Government corporation to direct production of aircraft and equipment. The Government would control the majority of the stock, the maximum issue of which would be \$100,000,000, and the corporation would be dissolved a year after peace was signed. This is in accord with the ideas of John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, who thinks production could best be speeded up through a business form of organization. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is to consider the measure at once. Secretary Baker requested the committee on June 10 to separate the funds appropriated for the Signal Corps from the appropriation for aeronautics, to make effective the recent "redistribution" of the powers and functions of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

A CALL FOR ATHLETIC INSTRUCTORS.

Athletic instructors are needed by the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to introduce the American system of athletics into the French army. Dr. Luther H.

Gulick, director of the recruiting committee of the council, New York, issues the call.

DEALING WITH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Forty-five members of the Mennonite faith who were called into the Army from Oklahoma were sentenced to life imprisonment by a G. C. M. at Camp Travis, Texas, for refusing to put on the Army uniform and to do any work in any capacity connected with the Army. On reviewing the findings of the court on June 10 Brig. Gen. Joseph P. O'Neil, N. A., reduced the sentences to twenty-five years each and designated Fort Leavenworth as the place of confinement. At the War Department it was stated that other factors than the mere refusal to wear uniforms or work must have entered into these cases as otherwise the sentences would be extremely severe. Regarding the intention of the War Department with reference to the cases of those who are merely "conscientious objectors," Secretary of War Baker stated that the board consisting of Judge Mack, of Chicago; Major Stoddard, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and Dean Stone, of Columbia University Law School, has begun its work of studying the question and that he does not expect to receive any report for some time. This board will personally investigate every case in every camp and in its final report will make recommendations as to the classification and for the treatment of individuals who claim they are conscientious objectors. The work of the board is purely advisory and it is likely that the cases of the men who are now under sentence of court-martial after conviction for offenses arising from alleged objections to war service will also be considered by the board and the future action in these cases will then be determined. Up to June 1 there were only 600 conscientious objectors on record.

REPLICA STATUE FOR WEST POINT.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Societe des Amis de L'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, a letter of acceptance of the replica statue, erected in memory of the students who took part in the defense of Paris in 1814. In his letter Secretary Baker says: "Gentlemen of the Society: On April 6, when I had the distinguished honor of receiving your committee of the American Embassy in Paris, you presented through me to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point a replica of the statue erected through your generosity at L'Ecole Polytechnique in memory of the part taken by students of that institution in the defense of Paris in 1814. I will, on June 12, make a formal announcement which will be most warmly and enthusiastically received as an evidence of the continuing fraternal good will between these schools and their friends. In collaboration with the Superintendent and other authorities at West Point I shall select a site for this statue, seeking so to place it that its splendid inspiration will carry a daily message to the young men in training for the military service of their country, and not only illustrating to them the heroic virtues of the French boys in 1814, but illustrating to them the higher fact that these great virtues of courage and patriotism are perpetuated. On behalf of the United States, and particularly of the Military Academy, I beg to assure you of my most grateful appreciation." The letter of thanks from the cadets at the Military Academy to the French students at L'Ecole Polytechnique was published in our issue of May 18.

ENLISTED CHEMISTS FOR SPECIAL DUTY.

The War Department has notified all camp and cantonment commanders that owing to the needs of the military Service for a great many men trained in chemistry, it is considered most important that all enlisted men who are graduate chemists should be assigned to duty where their special knowledge and training can be fully utilized. Enlisted chemists now in divisions serving in the United States have been ordered transferred to the nearest depot brigade. Commissioned officers have been directed to make careful inquiry into the number of graduate chemists now on duty in their commands and report their names to The Adjutant General's Office at Washington. The report will include a statement as to their special qualifications for a particular class of chemical work, and whether they are now employed on chemical duties. Enlisted graduate chemists now in depot brigades, or hereafter received by them, will be assigned to organizations or services by instructions issued from The Adjutant General's Office. Enlisted men who are graduate chemists will not be sent overseas, unless they are to be employed on chemical duties. Prior to the departure of their organization for overseas duties they will be transferred to the nearest detachment or organization of their particular corps.

COAST GUARD FLIES AT WORK.

"The value of aircraft for coast patrol work was demonstrated the day the enemy submarines made their attack on American shipping of the New Jersey coast," says the Air Service Journal. "Large numbers of airplanes, seaplanes and naval air stations near New York with orders to keep a close lookout both for enemy vessels and lifeboats carrying survivors from torpedoed merchantmen. One of the machines, on returning from a patrol, reported that it had sighted thirty-five miles off the New Jersey coast three lifeboats loaded with passengers heading shoreward. The report was delivered to the Coast Guard, and later a Coast Guard cutter was sent out to find the boats and tow them in. In this connection it is of interest to note that in its last annual report the Coast Guard lists under its personnel three naval aviators and seven enlisted airmen and that three student aviators and five student airmen were then under instruction. Obviously the Coast Guard fully realizes the important services aircraft may render in saving life at sea."

SPECIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

In examining applicants for special ratings in the Navy and in some branches of the special service corps of the Army it has been discovered that some alleged schools purporting to supply the special training required in Government service are not living up to the promises made in their advertisements. This is especially true in the case of an individual who has certified a large number of applicants who desired to become finger print experts. The War Department has refused to accept any more of his certifications and men bearing them will not be accepted in the Navy finger print work. In a number of cases it was shown that the applicants

had obtained the certificates in good faith and some of them have been accepted after qualifying for the lower ratings. The necessary instruction for the higher ratings will be given after the applicants have entered at the lowest rating and demonstrated their fitness.

INDIAN HEAD PROVING GROUND EXTENDED.

The extension of the proving ground at Indian Head, Md., that the Navy Department has desired for some time has finally been brought about through the President seizing the desired land as "a military necessity," the announcement coming in the form of a Presidential proclamation signed on June 10. The two parcels of land thus acquired by the Navy Department for proving ground purposes include the 1,200 acres lying to the southward of the southern boundary line of the Naval Reservation, Indian Head, and between the waters of the Potomac and Mattawoman Creek. The second tract of 994 acres is on Mathias Point Neck on the Potomac River. By the terms of the proclamation the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to take such steps as are necessary to compensate the owners of the land and all persons residing on the properties are notified to vacate them prior to July 1, 1918.

SEA DUTY AND THE STAFF CORPS.

At a recent conference between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and representatives of the various staff corps of the Navy the attention of the Secretary was called to possible injustice which might result if the requirements for sea duty prescribed in the new selective promotion law were made to apply to the staff corps of the Navy. The Secretary's attention was called to the fact that officers attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Construction and Repair, Supplies and Accounts, and Medicine and Surgery after they reach a certain grade are rarely called upon for sea duty, as their services are required in the land activities of the Navy. This is notably true in the case of naval constructors and paymasters, and in the Medical Corps the ranking officers are usually in charge of the large hospitals or on duty at the more important stations. It is likely the suggestion of the officers will be heeded.

OFFICER INSTRUCTORS.

Secretary of War Baker in response to an inquiry on June 11 stated that it was the intention of the War Department, as soon as it was practicable, to release a number of the officers of the Allies who were on duty as instructors in camps in the United States. The reason for this, he explained, was two-fold. In the first place, some of these officers are needed in their own countries, and the other reason is the fact that American officers by reason of foreign service and actual experience at the front will soon be qualified as instructors for the U. S. Army. It is improbable, however, that the number of foreign officers on duty here will be materially reduced for several months, and it is also likely that it will be desirable to give our own officers who are to be used as instructors the benefit of the training which is now available in the active fighting along the Western front.

TESTIMONIAL CERTIFICATES TO FAMILIES.

It has been decided by the War Department to issue testimonial certificates of death to the families of officers and men where death is with honor in the service of the United States. It has been the custom in the British service to issue a plaque to the families of deceased soldiers, and it is considered a proper tribute and an example well worth emulating. It will be several weeks before the War Department will be prepared to issue these testimonial certificates and the design has not been fully decided upon, but it will probably be in suitable form for framing. The certificates will be furnished by The Adjutant General's Office as soon as practicable after the death of an officer or a man is announced. Applications for the testimonial will not be necessary as the records of the deaths are carefully preserved.

TO SALVAGE SHIPS IN WAR ZONE.

Three of the largest salvage companies in the United States have been taken over by the Navy Department and the work of salvaging ships which have been sunk by submarines in the shallower waters of the war zone will hereafter be systematically conducted under the supervision of officers of the U. S. Navy. This announcement was made by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on June 12 and he added that three complete outfits of the massive pontoons, pumps, cables and other devices used in that work have been prepared for the service and a large number of the most experienced divers in the United States will accompany the outfits.

MORE THAN 700,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

In the course of an address in Washington on June 10 at a reception given the Chasseurs Alpins of the French army, who have been on a visit to the United States in connection with the recent Liberty Loan campaign, Secretary Baker announced that there were more than 700,000 American troops in France on the day he spoke and that out of this great force only 291 lives had been lost at sea, these through the sinking of the transports Tuscania and Moldavia. It will be recalled that Representative Olney stated in the House of Representatives on May 23 that we had 650,000 men in France on that date. This would mean that 50,000 men had been transported to France between May 23 and June 10.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AND THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced, June 7, that \$25,000 has been appropriated to make possible "a demonstration of a plan of adequate care and entertainment of negro troops in a typical war camp community." After the experiment has been tested and a satisfactory plan been formed, further appropriations will be made for an extension of work.

WATER TANK TRAIN SERVICE.

A Water Tank Train Service has been organized for use in the Armies of the United States in France or elsewhere. The tanks are mounted on motor trucks and a standard type has been developed to meet the requirements of drinking water for overseas forces. It has been

shown that it is frequently necessary to transport drinking water at times for a great distance, and this new Water Tank Train Service will enable troops at all times to be supplied with usable water whether on the march, in camp or in action. The distribution of water will depend entirely upon the necessities in each locality and the activities will be under the direction of the Motor Transport Service.

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY BAKER.

Secretary of War Baker announced on June 11 the appointment of Ernest M. Hopkins to be assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of industrial relations. Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Dartmouth College class of 1901, and was called to Dartmouth in 1916 to the presidency of the college. Upon the appointment of General Goethals as Acting Quartermaster General, in 1917, he placed Mr. Hopkins in charge of industrial relations for the Quartermaster Corps.

ARMY AIR MAIL AVIATORS.

In presenting a review of the operations of the airplane mail for the first two weeks, Postmaster General Burleson says: "The Army has rendered a splendid service, which is not only a distinct contribution to the commercial world, but is proving valuable training for the aviators who are about to enter upon a greater task in France." Aerial mail service between New York and Boston began June 6. Lieut. Torrey H. Webb, carrying over 4,000 letters, drove his Curtiss biplane over the 250-mile route in 3 hours and 22 minutes.

NO SERVICE CHEVRONS FOR TRANSPORT MEN.

Recently it was proposed to the General Staff that foreign service chevrons should be authorized for officers and men of the Army on transport duty, but inasmuch as the Navy does not regard with favor or provide such insignia for its men on similar duty it has been decided not to authorize these chevrons for this service. Should the Navy change its rule and give such recognition to its men in the transport service the Army will follow its example.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Submarine Situation.

The submarine situation was discussed at the meeting of the Navy Casualty Board at the Carnegie Institution, Washington, on June 8. Secretary Daniels, Admiral William S. Benson, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker, all U. S. N., and a number of other naval officers were guests of the board at luncheon. No announcement was made as to the details of the discussion.

The Navy Department has received detailed reports of the sinking of the S.S. Tyler, May 1, 1918, which show that all the Armed Navy Guard on that vessel lived up to the traditions of the Navy. Claude H. Ryan, chief boatswain's mate, in command of the guard, was highly praised by the master of the Tyler for the manner in which he conducted himself during the engagement and in seeing the survivors of the crew safely back to America. The department has sent an official letter of commendation to Ryan.

Launchings.

The launching of two new and powerful torpedoboot destroyers for the U. S. Navy, the Ramsey and Hopewell, took place at Newport News, Va., June 8.

The U. S. mine sweeper Penguin, a vessel of 1,000 tons, was launched at Elizabeth, N.J., June 12. Miss Jennie Bea, daughter of the foreman of the ship yard, christened the vessel with a bottle of champagne. Work on her was started about two months ago.

The shipyards of the United States delivered forty-four completed and equipped merchantmen during the month of May, their tonnage running up to 263,571 tons dead weight. For the first five months of the year our shipyards have now turned out 170 completed ships aggregating 1,112,897 tons. The May deliveries of merchantmen include thirty-nine requisitioned steel vessels, four contract steel ships and one contract wooden ship.

Marine Corps Recruiting.

Col. A. S. Lemore, U.S.M.C., in charge of recruiting, reports that there has been no let up in Marine recruiting, and the Eastern Division alone has supplied 1,621 men up to June 13. While complete reports are not in from other sections there is every indication that there is no abatement in the enthusiasm to join the Marines.

Navy Needs Good Sextants.

The Navy needs sextants, but sextants which require more than minor repairs and adjusting are not wanted. Those who have sextants to loan or sell to the Navy are requested to take them to the Branch Hydrographic Office, 78-80 Broad street, New York city, or to communicate with the officer in charge, Comdr. C. P. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, who has been designated an agent to buy sextants.

Flag Day at Pago Pago.

At the Flag Day celebration in Pago Pago, Samoa, April 17, Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa, made the speech of welcome to a large assemblage, and Lieut. Comdr. Louis W. Strum, N.N.V., delivered an oration on "The Flag." After the ceremonies the chiefs and people held a bazaar for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, at which the sum of \$1,455.74 was raised.

Review at Great Lakes Station.

Rear Admiral William Alexander Marshall, U.S.N., Comd. William M. Crose, U.S.N., Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, Lieut. C. S. Dewey, personal aid to the commandant, and Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Wilhelm, drill officer, reviewed a parade of 10,000 sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on June 5. Sixteen battalions from the different regiments were in the review; four from the 8th Regiment, three from the 6th Regiment, two from the 7th Regiment, two from the 1st Regiment to 5th Regiments (inclusive), one from the 10th Regiment, one from the 13th Regiment, one from the 11th Regiment, and one of Hospital Apprentices. In commenting on Captain Moffett's work, Captain Crose said: "The hardest thing that the commandant has to contend with, in my opinion, is the fact that his experienced officers and men have of necessity been taken away for important duty of the fleet and that he has had to make his own instructors out of new men. And the results obtained, as evidenced in the review and in the drills on the field, and in the class rooms and in the various parts

of the commissary department show that the American youth is the most adaptable of any youth in the world. You have 28,000 men drilled and subsisted by a very few experienced officers; in fact, one could count them all on the fingers of his two hands. For these officers to have drilled the instructors and for these instructors to have assimilated the necessary knowledge and experience in so short a time is most remarkable."

Notes of Enlisted Personnel.

Secretary Daniels has commended Andrew D. Carmichael, commissary steward, U.S.S. Trippe, for jumping overboard from that vessel March 29, 1918, and rescuing from drowning a shipmate who had fallen overboard while painting.

The Navy Department has delivered to Stowe A. Studley, fireman, first class, on board the U.S.S. Northern Pacific, a silver life-saving medal awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury in recognition of his gallant conduct in assisting in rescuing a man from drowning May 5, 1917. Studley jumped overboard from the U.S.S. Patapasco to rescue a shipmate who had been accidentally knocked overboard.

Secretary Daniels has awarded a Medal of Honor and a gratuity of \$100 each to Frank Monroe Upton, quartermaster, third class, U.S.N., and Jesse W. Covington, ship's cook, third class, U.S.N., for extraordinary heroism. Following the destruction of the Florence H. by an internal explosion, April 17, 1918, the sea was strewn with wreckage and smokeless powder boxes which were continually exploding, and the wreckage was so thick that small boats could not reach the survivors; Upton and Covington jumped overboard from a U.S. destroyer amidst the flaming and exploding powder boxes and succeeded in rescuing one of the survivors.

The Navy Department has received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a silver life-saving medal for Frank LeFebvre, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving two persons from drowning at Glenwood Landing, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1917. A woman and her daughter fell overboard in a heavy tideway and were rescued by LeFebvre.

Horace E. Whitaker, gunner's mate, third class, U.S.N., was lost overboard from the U.S.S. L-8 June 8. His body has not been recovered.

Christian Peter Danielson, ship's cook, fourth class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Comfort, was accidentally killed at New Rochelle, N.Y., on June 9.

Late reports show that the Robert Walker who was lost in the sinking of the U.S.S. President Lincoln was Robert Walker, steerage steward, U.S.N.R.F., who enrolled Sept. 27, 1917, at New York. The name given in the original list was Robert S. Walker.

Navy Courts-Martial.

Lieut. Comdr. James E. McCallum, U.S.N.R.F., was found guilty by a G.C.M. of being drunk on duty and was sentenced to lose \$50 of his pay for six months. This sentence was approved by Secretary Daniels in C. M.O. 35, April 15, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. Reuben R. Smith, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. on April 3, 1918, on the U.S.S. Alabama, of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty and of neglect of duty. He was sentenced to lose twenty-five numbers in his grade. In view of the fact that neglect of duty was shown to be in the nature of an error of judgment rather than a deliberate neglect, and in view of the testimony as to his general ability as an engineer, five of the seven members of the court recommended him to clemency. In view of this recommendation Secretary Daniels reduced the loss of numbers to ten. The proceedings in the case are given in C.M.O. 43, May 10, Navy Dept.

C.M.O. 35, 42 and 44, Navy Dept., dated, respectively, April 15, May 15 and May 17, 1918, announce the G.C.M. proceedings in the case of the following officers: Lieut. Comdr. James E. McCallum, U.S.N.R.F., found guilty of drunkenness on duty. Sentence (approved) to lose \$50 per month of his pay for six months. Ensign Thomas F. Morris, U.S.N., found guilty of neglect of duty. Sentence (approved) to lose twenty numbers in his grade. Lieut. Fred D. Kirtland, U.S.N., was found guilty of neglect of duty and was sentenced to lose twenty-five numbers and be publicly reprimanded by the convening authority. The court unanimously recommended him to clemency on account of his excellent character and performance of duty. The reviewing authority reduced the sentence to a loss of ten numbers. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be further reduced to a loss of five numbers. This latter recommendation was disapproved by Secretary Daniels, who approved the loss of ten numbers as reduced by the convening authority.

Bttn. (T) John R. Suchy, U.S.N., was found guilty on March 18, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Florida of drunkenness. He was sentenced to lose \$75 of his pay per month for six months. Four members of the court, in consideration of the long, honorable and faithful service of the accused, recommended him to clemency. The record was returned to the court, which was directed to reconsider its sentence, which in the opinion of the convening authority was not adequate for the offense found proved. The court decided to adhere to its former sentence. The Secretary of the Navy, as an entirely separate and independent proceeding, directed that the temporary appointment of Bttn. John R. Suchy be revoked. The proceedings are in C.M.O. 48, May 22, Navy Dept.

Gunner (T) Oliver P. M. Raker, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. Delaware, March 20, 1918, of drunkenness and was sentenced to loss of \$50 per month of his pay for three months. The proceedings were returned to the court for the purpose of reconsidering its finding, which, in the opinion of the convening authority, was inadequate. The court decided to revoke its former sentence and substitute a new sentence imposing a loss of \$50 per month of his pay for twelve months. The convening authority disapproved this sentence, as he considered it totally inadequate for the offense found proved and "as the sentence is a travesty on justice," he said, "it is disapproved as a matter of principle made necessary in order to keep from establishing a bad precedent." Secretary Daniels, as an entirely separate and distinct proceeding, directed that the temporary appointment as gunner of Raker be revoked. The proceedings are given in C.M.O. 47, May 22, Navy Department.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Paymr. F. K. Perkins to be pay inspector, rank of commander, and Paymr. F. P. Sackett to be a paymaster, rank of commander.

The Senate at the same time confirmed all the Navy nominations of May 24, published on page 1529, our issue of June 1, and all the Navy nominations of June 2, page 1507, our issue of June 8, except the following, which were confirmed on June 13: Lieut. W. C. I. Stiles: Lieut. comdr. from Jan. 18, 1918; Lieut. (j.g.) to be lieutenant from March 7, 1918; W. Trammell, F. J. Lowry, W. A. Riedel, J. E. Eder and B. B. Howard.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 10, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Pay Dir. Samuel McGowan to be Paymaster General and Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for term of four years from July 1, 1918, with rank of rear admiral.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 12, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

In addition to Lieutenant Commander Stiles and Lieutenants Trammell to Howard noted above:

Pay Insp. J. J. Chatham: pay director, rank captain, from July 1, 1917 (subject to examinations); rank of commander, from July 1, 1917 (examination); John Irwin, jr., Grey Skipwith, E. O. Tobey and Jonathan Brooks.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors, rank of commander, from July 1, 1917: W. A. Merritt and McGill R. Goldsborough.

Paymr. W. H. Doherty: pay insp., rank commander from Jan. 1, 1918 (examination).

Paymr. D. M. Addison: pay insp., rank of commander from Jan. 10, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth G. Castleman (additional number): commander from July 1, 1917.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants in the Navy from March 7, 1918: H. H. Frost, H. McC. Branham, W. L. Ainsworth, S. W. King, R. H. Skelton, C. A. Bailey, P. E. Baker, H. E. Snow and W. H. O'Brien, jr.

Boatswains to be chief boatswains from Feb. 10, 1918: M. J. Brennan, W. K. Eiger and J. Sparl.

Mech. W. D. Dadd: chief machinist from Jan. 17, 1918.

Pay Clerk M. S. Hirschorn: chief pay clerk from June 10, 1917.

Chief Gunner F. T. Applegate: ensign temporary from July 1, 1917.

Ens. F. T. Applegate: Lieut. (j.g.) temporary from Oct. 15, 1917.

Chief Gunner J. F. Caradoc: ensign temporary from Feb. 1, 1918.

Carp. F. J. Silverman: ensign temporary from June 1, 1918.

Temporary warrant officers to be ensigns temporary from June 1, 1918: E. J. Johannessen, H. J. Carey, J. H. Alvis, P. J. Riley, M. T. Wilkinson, O. A. Nicholas, W. Kaaborg, J. R. Conrad, C. P. Hudson, R. E. Sammons, E. V. Annatoy, J. D. Barner, A. L. Mundo, W. L. Hunley, W. Crofut, L. Kauffman and L. W. Mills.

Enlisted men to be ensigns temporary from June 1, 1918: E. W. Neville, P. E. Patrick, P. D. Butler, J. A. Westrom, E. Danielson, H. F. Breckel, C. L. Lewis, J. L. Norvell, J. A. Wetzel, A. Simmons and A. F. Dietrich.

Lieut. (j.g.) De C. Fale, N.N.V.: ensign in Navy, temporary from June 1, 1918.

Ens. W. J. Charles, N.N.V.: ensign in Navy, temporary from June 1, 1918.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary from June 1, 1918: J. W. White, D. F. Houser, E. H. Wardwell, P. H. Stone and B. J. Patterson.

Pay clerks to be assistant paymasters, rank of ensign, temporary from Jan. 1, 1918: J. L. Cash and C. A. Sieck.

V. Le R. Bennett, citizen of New York, to be an acting chaplain in Navy with rank of Lieut. (j.g.), temporary from May 22, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

First Lieut. John W. Hingle: captain, Marine Corps, temporary, from Dec. 15, 1917.

Second Lieut. Vernon B. Buxton: first lieutenant, Marine Corps, temporary, from Aug. 28, 1917.

Temporary second lieutenant to be a second lieutenant, Marine Corps, probationary two years from June 1, 1918: John Kalaf.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. R. B. Fenner, Lieut. S. S. Kennedy, Lieut. (j.g.) K. W. Heurich and B. B. Fulford (N.N.V.), Ensign (T) F. L. McCallan, Bttn. (T) J. B. Carroll, Gunners (T) J. C. Stevenson, H. Lickweg and J. Bana.

To shore duty—Capt. K. M. Bennett, Comdr. A. T. Graham and W. D. Leahy, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Bartholow and H. G. Bowen, Lieut. K. E. Hintz, Lieut. (j.g.) O. P. Oraker.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 7.—Capt. J. J. Darlington, M.C.R., promoted captain, provisional, Class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, from June 5, 1918; detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to office of Assistant Paymaster, San Francisco, Cal.; detailed as Asst. Paymr. and assigned duty in charge of office of Asst. Paymr., San Francisco.

Second Lieut. A. E. Benson, M.C.R., detached office of Asst. Adjutant and Insp., San Francisco; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 8.—Major W. C. Wise, jr., detached office of Asst. Paymr., San Francisco, Cal.; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.; appointment as Asst. Paymr. revoked.

JUNE 10.—Capt. W. R. Coyle, F.M.C.R., assigned active duty at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. E. C. Long detached sea; to Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.

Capt. J. F. Evans detached recruiting district, Seattle; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. F. A. Udell, retired, detached Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.; to recruiting district, Seattle.

The following officers were promoted first lieutenants (provisional), Class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps: T. G. Williams, J. A. Nelson, F. S. Robillard, G. McC. Laughlin, H. C. W. Head, M. B. Pfeiffer, G. P. Kromm, H. J. Jesse, G. Compton, J. F. Dunlap, A. H. Wright, W. H. Baits, W. H. Derbyshire, jr., A. H. Boynton.

JUNE 11.—First Lieut. Benjamin Goodman detached Hqs., Marine Corps; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. A. Koerbling appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), Class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, and assigned duty with 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner C. E. Clark, F.M.C.R., appointed a marine gunner in fleet of Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Corps School of Instruction, Utica, N.Y.

Marine Gunner Daniel Loomis appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico.

JUNE 12.—First Lieut. H. B. Mims to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. R. P. Stearns, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps and assigned duty with 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner C. P. Nordstrom appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with 1st Replacement Battalion, A.E.F.

JUNE 13.—Second Lieut. A. M. Arnold, M.C.R., detached 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.; to office of depot Q.M., Charleston, S.C.

Marine Gunner T. M. Cummings detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner A. O. Halter appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with Signal Battalion, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Note.—Capt. James McCoy killed in action June 4, 1918.

Capt. John Blanchfield died from wounds received in action June 7, 1918.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JUNE 7.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, retired, to active duty ashore.

GRADUATION WEEK AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1918.

The order of merit and home addresses of the graduating class and the addresses of the furlough class appear on pages 1587-9.

Graduation week has brought the usual throngs of relatives and friends who find that June and West Point make an ideal combination which makes for remembrance, although this year on account of the especially intensive training there were fewer show drills for visitors and the festivities were crowded into the last few days before the day of graduation itself. For obvious reasons there were fewer visiting alumni than in other years, but conspicuous among them were the graduates of '68, who proudly wore the golden ribbon which marked their half-century milestone. A number of the '68 men were house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe at Highland Falls, General Roe being a member of that class. Beautiful weather marked the whole week until the last two important days, when cold and rain tried to mar the occasion, but failed utterly.

Perhaps the real beginning of the festivities was on Saturday evening, when the hop was attended by many visitors from far and near; at the same time moving pictures were shown to a large audience in the gymnasium. Chaplain Silver preached the sermon to the graduating class on Sunday morning, his inspiring words being heard by a congregation which filled the large chapel, and Mr. Mayer, the organist, had prepared special and appropriate music, which included the singing of "Alma Mater" and "The Corps." In the afternoon the Martineau's Rock Association arranged for the Government Launch to take visitors over to Constitution Island for a ramble through the historic old spot and a number availed themselves of that opportunity. After Sunday parade, badges which had been earned for expertness in marksmanship were awarded to the many cadets qualified. There were several jolly picnics given by visiting mothers for cadets and girls on Sunday evening, the weather being ideal for that form of party.

In the afternoon of June 10 the corps was reviewed by the Superintendent at the usual parade hour, most of the visitors and residents of the post having spent the hours intervening in attending an interesting baseball game with the Camp Merritt team. The Saturday game was also exciting, when the Princeton School of Military Aeronautics played the Army team. Many Princeton rooters came up for the game and brought their own band with them. Some Belgian veterans added to the interest and the music with still another band and pleased everybody.

The First Class hop on Monday evening was given by the graduating class to their friends, an invitation affair, and was much enjoyed. On Tuesday morning Mr. Mayer gave a charming organ recital as a compliment to the graduates and other visitors; he was assisted by Cadet M. J. Cashman, violinist. The Association of Graduates also held their annual meeting on Tuesday. In the afternoon the Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, arrived from Washington and reviewed the corps, the skies threatening heavily meanwhile. Directly after the review, on June 11, Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman entertained the officers and ladies of the post, the visiting graduates and relatives and friends of the First Class, who were asked to meet the Chief of Staff and the members of the class of 1919. This annual garden party, which is perhaps the most picturesque feature of the week, was certainly quite as delightful as ever, although thin frocks required wraps and the sun was taking a holiday; there were unusually many friends of the First Classmen present, however, and the party was most enjoyable. Serving ice-cream in the gayly flag-decorated tents on the lawn were Mesdames Fieberger, Haskin, Coiner and Dixon, while fruit-punch was served by Mesdames Wilcox, Timberlake, Henry and Martin; ladies assisting in the serving were Mesdames Carter, Watson, Ganoce, Chaffee, Bull, B. C. Dunn, Strong, Walthall, Thomlinson, Gruber, R. C. Robinson, Torrey, Crittendenberger, J. K. Brown, Underhill, Grattan, Ivens Jones, Chamberlin, Ord, Bradford, Nichols, Phelan, Thorpe and Miss Fieberger.

Graduation parade, the ceremony most impressive of all, was held at six o'clock, June 11, in the presence of a large group of spectators, of whom the vast majority were relatives and friends of the graduating class; the band played the same old airs it always reserves for the occasion and it was with quite the same old swing that the class of 1919 marched to the front to review their comrades who marched by, eyes right, but to those of 1919 and their friends it was the one parade of a lifetime.

The graduation hop on June 11 was held in the gymnasium, which had been entirely camouflaged, and so successfully that the title of the building was that remained to give an inkling of its real purpose; palms and evergreens assisted the gayly hued flags to convert into a charming ball room the main hall of the great building; the fencing room was the supper room. Those in the receiving line were Colonel Tillman, Miss Tillman, Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Haskin and Cadet Coogan.

THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The graduation exercises on June 12 were held in the gymnasium and included the opening prayer by the Rev. H. Percy Silver, chaplain, addresses by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Baker and Col. S. E. Tillman, the delivery of diplomas, singing of "Alma Mater" by the Cadet Corps, and the benediction pronounced by Chaplain Silver. The U. S. Military band furnished two numbers in the program. In addition to Secretary Baker and General March there were also present Major Gen. William L. Sibert, head of the Gas Division of the Army; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the National Army Division at Camp Devens, Mass.; Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Donaldson, and scores of other officers of lesser rank in the Regular Establishment.

General March to the Class of 1919.

After a brief introductory address by Colonel Tillman, General March spoke, addressing his words to the members of the graduating class. He said: "I have only a few words to say to you young gentlemen. You are particularly fortunate in being able to make a return to the United States so soon after graduation for the careful training which has been given you here at West Point. You stand today with opportunity confronting you. You are to be plunged practically at once into the great conflict which is rending the world, and among you are the commanders, in the near future, of important units. You will receive advancement in so short a period as to test every ounce of strength and every bit of military knowledge you have acquired."

"The war in Europe has shown finally and conclusively that personal courage is the commonest attribute of mankind. All nations have it. It is not dependent upon traditions, ancestors, or the righteousness of the cause for which men fight. The Regular, the Volunteer, the drafted man all have it. So in order to take your proper place in the military machine, to make a proper return to the United States for your education and training, it is not sufficient to fight bravely and to die gallantly. You will find that your associates from whatever source taken will do that as well as you. You will be confronted by a perfectly organized machine. That machine is going to be smashed, and the only way it can be smashed is by superior leadership on our part."

"This great peace-loving country is giving to the conflict the very heart of the nation. Its sons are now in France to the number of hundreds of thousands, and we are only just beginning. The problem of getting trained officers, trained leaders for this great force is one of the most serious among those confronting us. Among the great number of officers struggling to fit themselves for their duties you should be marked men. Much will be expected of you and you cannot fail. This large class of trained officers, graduating at a time when their country needs them more than at any time in its history, are face to face with the most glorious adventure in the history of the world—a modern crusade, where an entire nation, without thought of territorial aggrandizement or of material gain, has planted its standard upon the soil of France in order that freedom shall be guaranteed to posterity."

"We have now transported to France a large army, the units of which are winning the admiration of our Allies whenever they get into action. We are going to put into this war the number of men necessary to win it, whatever that number may be. We are going to equip them, clothe them and feed them, and build a fleet of transports and supply ships sufficient

magnitude to transport both men and supplies across the ocean to France. The President, our Commander-in-Chief, has asked 'why limit the Army to 500,000 men?' and that sentence is the keynote of success. We are going to ship those millions to France, and no submarine menace can make us alter that policy one iota. And no temporary success, no gain of territory in France will have any effect upon us except to increase the number of our men that we shall send over there. So I say to you, men of the graduating class, this is the greatest time in the history of the world to live in—go in and win."

Secretary Baker on the War.

Secretary Baker began by telling of the presentation to him, while in France, for the Military Academy, of the bronze replica of the cadet of the Ecole Polytechnique, which, he added, had been accepted by the Government and would soon be mounted on a commanding site at West Point. The statue, which is of heroic size, will stand on a base of stone quarried from the battlefield of Verdun. The Secretary discoursed on the war and its causes, and said that as Rome failed in ancient times to accomplish what Germany seeks to do, so will the Germany of to-day fail. He repeated his statement made a few days ago that more than 700,000 American soldiers were now in Europe, and said that the Government would continue to transport them by the hundreds of thousands until there could be no possible question as to the outcome of the struggle.

"It is not unfair," the Secretary added, "to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark. We have joined a combination in which France and Britain and Italy and the United States have assembled in France the greatest force for righteousness the world has ever seen. We see in that combination a submergency of international discord and of national selfishness. I can imagine that when the God of nations calls the roll of those who have been faithful England will say, 'I am here with my ships and my men. My losses are grievous, but my spirit is unbroken.' Italy answers, too, from the Alps to the Asiago. She says: 'My sons are here dying and struggling, but holding the mountain passes against those who would crush us.' And France, the beauty and the solemnity of her response: 'I am here, bleeding at every pore. My country is in part occupied. The mother earth has received to itself again hundreds of thousands of my dear children. But our heads are high, our determination is unbroken. They shall not pass.' And when America answers, does it not thrill you to hear, 'We, too, have crossed the danger-infested sea as Lafayette and Rochambeau did long years since; we have co-ordinated our workshops and fabricated our materials. We are marching hundreds of thousands strong, and we will continue to be here to the end.'"

Mr. Baker then delivered the diplomas to the graduates, all but one of the 137 automatically becoming officers of the United States. The exception was Ken Wang, a Chinese Government cadet, who distinguished himself by graduating as the twelfth man of the class, one of the largest ever sent out from West Point.

SOCIAL NOTES.

On Monday evening the Superintendent and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman entertained at dinner at the club in honor of the Chief of Staff; those asked to meet General March were Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mesdames Fieberger, Robinson, Henry, Timberlake, Carter, Martin and Haskin, Major and Mrs. Ganoce and Colonel Stuart. General March and Gen. and Mrs. Hodges were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Tillman for graduation. Mrs. Wilcox had as house guests for several days preceding graduation Mrs. C. P. Townsley and Mrs. W. P. Duvall, mothers of Cadets Clarence Townsley and Julian Miller, of the First Class.

Miss Julia Fieberger came home from Washington to stay over graduation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Miss Marian Townsley and Miss Emma Dunbar were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter. Miss Dunbar later going to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Haskin. Col. and Mrs. Matheson have had a houseful of guests—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vredenburg and son, Jack, of Somerville, N.J.; Col. and Mrs. J. T. Knight and son, "Sandy"; Mrs. E. O. Mason and Mrs. Dorothy Chapple. Col. and Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Gallagher, of Atlanta, and Miss Margaret Thompson, of Washington, were guests of Major and Mrs. Holsinger.

Col. and Mrs. Barton are guests of Mrs. Simonds. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's guests are Col. and Mrs. R. P. Johnston and Mrs. Scholfield. Mrs. Scholfield is Mrs. Timberlake's niece and will be remembered here as Miss Dorothy Hayes. Col. and Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Godwin are guests of Major and Mrs. Conard. Mrs. Haskin on Wednesday gave a luncheon and bridge for Mesdames Wilcox, Timberlake, Carter, Coiner, Ganoce, Bull, Thomlinson and Walthall. Mrs. Miley and Miss Nancy Miley were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat.

Major and Mrs. Crittendenberger's guests for graduation were Miss Katharine Mills, Miss Katharine Jenkins, of New York, and Miss Nora Anderson, of Ohio. Mrs. Rodney Smith is the guest of Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Miss Louise Ladue is the guest of Miss Newlands. Col. and Mrs. Coiner's guests are Mrs. Coiner's sister, Miss Hall, of Washington, and Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Haynes, of New York. Miss Irene Creelman is the guest of Major and Mrs. Ivens Jones.

Mrs. J. W. Allison and her cousin, Miss Anita de Ralmses, of Elizabeth, N.J., were at the post on Sunday. Mrs. Thomlinson and Mrs. Haskin were the guests of Mrs. Scholfield. Among others here for graduation were Mrs. J. K. Herr, Mrs. Paul B. Malone and her daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Mildred Malone; Miss Kerwin, Mrs. Corey, of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Offey.

Among the visiting graduates were Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Colonel Fiebert, Captain Metcalf, of the Class of '68, Brig. Gen. C. P. Miller, Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, Brig. Gen. W. R. Livermore and Major Gen. F. V. Green.

Up to the end of the seventh inning the Army had all its own way on June 8 with the visiting team from Princeton University's School of Military Aeronautics, but then the aviators' advantage began to hammer the two Army pitchers, Whitesides and Munford, with the result of nothing saved runs in the eighth and ninth innings, leaving the score 8 to 7 when the cadets went to the bat for the last time. Then the agony was over, for two hits and a base on balls netted two runs and the game for the Army.

Cadet William S. Murray, of California, center fielder of the Army baseball team, was elected captain for next season on June 10.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 12, 1918.

Mrs. Naylor, with her three children, is visiting her father, Col. William A. Simpson. Capt. and Mrs. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., and family were guests last week of Captain Tillson's parents, Col. and Mrs. Tillson. Capt. M. T. Legg, Q.M.C., and family have been assigned quarters this week.

The work of the Quartermaster Corps on the Governors Island extension is fast approaching its maximum of efficiency, and already from the harbor ferries the enormous scope of the work can be judged, while from the high city buildings the long lines of the vast warehouses look like two great buildings, so closely are they placed together. When the second line is completed there will be fifty-eight warehouses and ten other buildings, including workshops, offices, etc. The railway system operates all over the extension, with spurs to the storehouses and a branch on the outside of the castle to the new docks near the post hospital. This work is under charge of Major L. E. Wilson, who has recently taken quarters in the General's row.

The security of the property is provided for by the 321st Military Guard and Fire Company, under command of Capt. R. E. Streit and Lieutenant Hughes. This command numbers at present 145 men, all sent from Camp Funston. Another company is expected before long, as the duty is too severe for one. The men are quartered in a warehouse, but barracks may later be constructed for the guard. They are responsible for the security and police order of the entire extension except the central camp, and also for the Q.M. freight ferry and administration buildings of the same.

The New York Arsenal is having constructed a large dock and storehouse, 150 by 50 feet, adjoining the present dock,

which is itself an enlargement of the old dock, and also in various parts of the arsenal are being put up storehouses, one large one, 50 by 60 feet, and one of nearly equal size on the sea wall adjacent to the ferry dock, and a large property division office with lunch room, etc. The arsenal has increased its transportation facilities from the old one-horse one-horse truck to an equipment of six large motor trucks and a force of 200 men. The roads in the arsenal are now of the tarvia type, with concrete formation where required.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 13, 1918.

Mrs. Ralph Otis Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N., left last week to visit her husband's family at Chicago Heights, Ill. Prof. William O. Stevens, Naval Academy, Mrs. Stevens and sons will spend the summer at Siasconset, Mass. Instr. John Ridout, Naval Academy, has left on his vacation, part of which will be spent in New York state. Lieut. Stanley M. Haight, U.S.N., spent a few days here with his mother, Mrs. Richard D. Chaney.

Col. R. M. Thompson, graduate of and friend of the Naval Academy, was here last week in his houseboat, "The Everglades," attending graduation exercises.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry G. Knox is visiting his parents, Rear Admiral Harry Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox, here. Asst. Naval Constr. Edward Ellsberg, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellsberg, on their wedding trip in their motor car, stopped in Annapolis last week and registered at Carvel Hall.

Surg. Duncan C. Walton, U.S.N., spent Sunday here with his sisters. A party of about thirty Mexican editors visited the Naval Academy on Sunday. They inspected the school and were entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eberle.

Mrs. A. D. Rorex, wife of Captain Rorex, U.S. Marine Corps, has been called to North Carolina by the death of her grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Hughes, of Washington.

Instr. J. M. Reed, Naval Academy, has purchased a residence on Market street, Annapolis. Instr. James G. Russell, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Russell are visiting Boston. Major W. Gibson Emory, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Gibson and daughter are visiting Major Emory's father, near Edgewater, a few miles from Annapolis.

Comdr. Edward B. Fenner, U.S.N., head of the Department of Navigation, has been detached, and Comdr. Paul B. Blackburn, U.S.N., is acting as its head. Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels, U.S.N., who has recently assumed the duties of naval aid to the Secretary of the Navy, is a resident of Annapolis.

A special mental examination at the Naval Academy has been ordered for admission to the new Fourth Class. Those taking the examination will be about a dozen who were prevented by reasons which they could not control from taking the regular examination. In some cases they are enlisted men who could not reach any of the points where examinations were being held, and in other cases the candidates were ill. Physical examinations of those who have already passed began Monday, and continue until all who passed the mental tests have been examined. The class is not likely to be fully formed until Aug. 1 at the earliest. The papers of some of the selected men who took the examinations at distant points are still arriving at the Academy. Tuesday the members of the new class for special training leading to temporary commissions in the line and Engineer Corps arrived. There are 700 of each, and a class of 200 to be trained for temporary commissions in the Pay Corps has been ordered to report on June 17.

Over 2,000 will receive training at the Naval Academy during the summer, a number largely in excess of the regular quota of the Academy during the academic year.

The Service oath has been administered to the first members of the new Fourth Class of midshipmen. The class now consists of forty-five members. Twenty-one of these were members of the former Fourth Class who failed to maintain the required scholastic standards, but were allowed to enter the present class upon passing the physical examination. The others have passed mental and physical examinations for the first time.

The scholastic standings of the members of the Third and Fourth Class of midshipmen for the academic year just completed have been given out at the Naval Academy. Both lists are of special interest. As last year's Third Class jumps the Second Class in conformity with the graduation of midshipmen in three, instead of four years, it becomes the graduating class of next year, and the standing for last year gives much indication of the leading scholars of the next class to complete the course. The standing of the Fourth Class is the first assigned to the members of that class, they having just completed one year at the Academy.

There are thirty-two "star" members of the Third Class, which has 609 members, that rating being given to those who have obtained an aggregate mark of eighty-five per cent. or better. There is little doubt that this is the largest number of "stars" ever obtained by a class at the Academy. There are twenty-three "stars" in the Fourth Class. It is interesting to note that class leadership takes a continent-wide jump, the leader of the Third Class being from California, and the highest scholar in the Fourth Class being from Massachusetts.

The "stars" of the Third Class, in order of merit, are: Wesley McL. Hague, Cal.; Waldemar W. Olawson, N.Y.; Evander W. Sylvester, La.; Lloyd Harrison, Ore.; Roscoe F. Good, Ohio; Lisle J. Maxson, Mich.; Raymond C. Ferris, Del.; Bennett F. Falkner, Wash.; Emmett P. Forrester, N.Y.; Horatio G. Sichel, 4th Pa.; Thomas H. Robbins, Jr., Cal.; Joseph H. Severins, Wash.; Roy T. Cowdrey, Wis.; George M. Dunsberger, Pa.; Moultrie Mosses, Ala.; Horatio C. Sexton, Jr., Ind.; William H. Cushman, Jr., Cal.; Lawrence T. Haugen, Minn.; Henry S. Dunbar, Jr., Cal.; Paul B. Niebocker, Cal.; Wallace R. Dourd, Ark.; Frank Rorschach, Jr., at large; Harold S. Van Buren, Mass.; Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Mo.; Clarence V. Lee, N.Y.; George C. Calnan, Mass.; Walter F. Christman, Pa.; Neil B. Musser, Utah; DeWitt C. Redgrave, Jr., at large; William I. Leahy, Conn.; Philip Lemler, N.Y.; Roswell L. Daggett, Mass.

The "stars" of the Fourth Class, in order of merit, are: Carleton Shugart, Mass.; Richard M. Watt, Jr., Pa.; Robert A. Wells, Mass.; Robert H. Welch, Jr., N.Y.; Robert C. McKelley, Ore.; William Webster, Jr., at large; Frank C. McClure, Mo.; Paul E. Pihl, Conn.; Oliver D. Colvin, Jr., Wash.; Richmond K. Kelly, N.Y.; Paul B. Wishart, La.; Mortimer E. Serat, Colo.; Arnold J. Isbell, Iowa; William Sundberg, Mass.; Joseph O. Saurrette, Mass.; Cecil G. McKinney, Wash.; Harry M. Schwartz, Me.; Edwin F. Smellie, Mich.; Albert A. Arkush, Cal.; William C. Powell, Colo.; Sydney B. Dadds, Ky.; Harold E. Koch, Wis.; Virgil V. Jacomini, Cal.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Certain facts connected with the superintendency of the Naval Academy and the different occupants of the position are of interest in connection with the announced intention of Secretary Daniels to retain Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle as Superintendent. Admiral Eberle is filling the twenty-fourth period of superintendency, but is the twenty-third Superintendent, as Rear Admiral Christopher R. P. Rodgers filled two terms as the only officer to do so. The periods during which the different superintendents occupied the position of official head of the Academy do not justify the idea that three years is the fixed term. Superintendents have been such for less or greater periods. Comdr. Franklin Buchanan, the first Superintendent, for instance, occupied the position for a shorter period, his term beginning Sept. 3, 1845, and ending March 15, 1847, when he was succeeded by Comdr. George P. Upham, whose term was slightly more than three years.

Rear Admiral Rodgers was Superintendent from Sept. 23, 1874, to July 1, 1878, and again from June 23, 1881, to Nov. 14 of the same year. It is stated that Admiral Rodgers desired to do certain things during his first superintendency which he was not able to accomplish, and asked to return to the Academy for only a short time. The only Superintendent to die while holding the position was Commodore Forthall A. Parker, who relieved Admiral Rodgers on July 1, 1878, and died Aug. 2, 1879. The longest term was that of Commodore John L. Worden, the hero of the Monitor, who was Superintendent from Dec. 1, 1869, to Sept. 21, 1874. Commodore Parker occupied the position for the shortest period. The

Living former superintendents are Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Capt. John H. Gibbs and Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

While the Secretary of the Navy did not indicate any period for the termination of the superintendency of Admiral Eberle, as one with any acquaintance with affairs at the Academy believes that he would allow it to end during the academic year except for special reasons, and there is strong ground to believe that Admiral Eberle will be the official head of the institution for another year at least.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., June 8, 1918.

Capt. Fred G. French, C.A.C., spent the week-end with Mrs. French in Baltimore. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Renstrom returned Monday from New York city. Lieut. James B. Siske, C.A.C., has returned from a two weeks' leave to his home in Troy, N.C. Capt. Iverson B. Summers, C.A.C., from Fort Totten, was a guest on the post Tuesday. Mrs. Donovan has gone to Bryn Mawr for a few days.

Lieutenant St. Johns went to Baltimore on Tuesday to bring back the new Dodge car which has been given to the use of the Q.M. Corps. Dr. and Mrs. Lothringer entertained after the movies Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf, Lieut. and Mrs. Borries, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, Captain Winslow and Lieutenants Sears, St. Johns and Stevens. Capt. and Mrs. Horn had Mrs. G. W. Opits, of Newark, N.J., as their guest for several days, and later Mrs. C. E. Adams, of Atlantic City. Lieut. Phillip S. Gage, N.R., spent Wednesday with his family. He left Thursday for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Gage.

An order coming from the War Department through the commanding officer of the post has been sent to the families of Colonel Bennett, Major Guthrie, Donovan, Wilson, Gage and Captain Cordier, all of whom are abroad, stating that the quarters now occupied by them are no longer available. They have begun their preparations for moving.

Mrs. Koffard is the guest of Mrs. Cordier. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ward E. Duvall, C.A.C., and Mrs. Ellis gave a dance in the post exchange to the officers and ladies of the post. Mr. and Mrs. Gayle Hoskins and Miss Esther Bancroft and the Misses Rupert were guests from Wilmington. Col. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C., and family are moving back to the post from Fort Mott. Capt. and Mrs. McCorkle entertained Miss Anna Hook and Miss Jessie Van Cleave, of Wilmington, over the week-end.

Fort Du Pont, Del., June 10, 1918.

Mrs. Sieman, of Wilkensburg, Pa., is the guest of her son, Lieutenant Sieman. Mrs. Bennett had Mrs. Sieman, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lowry and Lieutenant Sieman for a porch supper on Sunday. Mrs. Farmer and little Anna Rice Donovan left for Washington on Monday. Monday evening Dr. and Mrs. Lothringer entertained Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, Captain French and Lieutenants Wright and Diamond. Mrs. French has joined Capt. Fred G. French, C.A.C., and they will occupy, with Dr. and Mrs. Rowe, the quarters formerly occupied by Chaplain Marvine. Mrs. Wilson entertained Mr. and Mrs. Crawford G. Allison and Mrs. St. Johns and Mrs. Everett, mother and grandmother of Lieutenant St. Johns, of Germantown, Pa., on Monday.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., accompanied by his staff, visited the defenses on Tuesday. Mrs. Donovan entertained at bridge and "rum" on Tuesday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf, Capt. and Mrs. McCorkle, Capt. and Mrs. Horn, Captain Winslow, Mrs. Sieman, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nolan and Lieutenants Sieman, Siske, St. Johns and Bunting. Mrs. Wright, U.S.N.G., has reported for duty. Lieutenant Bunting has gone to Annapolis and Philadelphia on leave. Mrs. Gage spent Thursday in Baltimore. Miss Lillian Wilson, of Ovington, Va., is visiting Mrs. Wilson. Miss Ethel Fleming, of Kremlin, Mont., is a guest on the post.

Capt. and Mrs. McCorkle are entertaining Captain McCorkle's sister, Miss Josephine McCorkle, of New York city. On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Lothringer entertained Colonel Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Donovan and Lieutenants Siske.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 28, 1918.

Mrs. H. C. McEldeery had a tea Wednesday for Mesdames Francis L. Chadwick, William Norris, Paul Howard, Reginald B. Henry, Cadwallader Collins, William W. Lamar, William Wardlaw Thompson, Misses Bessie Howard, Augusta Newton and Anne Thom. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. McEldeery are occupying a home at St. Helena Training Station.

Mrs. Sidney S. Lee and little son, who have been guests of Mrs. Lee's sister, Mrs. B. Bland Williams, in the Weyanoke, has left to join Major Lee, stationed at Quantico. Mrs. Lee has taken a house in Fredericksburg, Va., for the summer. Mrs. B. F. Huske has returned to her apartment in the Stratford, after being the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gardner, at Newbern, N.C. Mrs. F. W. Pratt and Miss Francis Dickins, of Washington, are guests of Ensign Philip R. Pratt, Aviation Corps, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson left last week for Boston, to be guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig. Mrs. Chaucer Shackford and little son have left to spend some time in New York.

Major and Mrs. S. W. Bogan, U.S.M.C., of Quantico, had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bain and Lieut. Claude H. Bain, U.S.M.C. The officers of the U.S. naval air station had a dinner-dance at the Country Club on Friday for Ensign and Mrs. Royal Winter Wetherald, recently married. The many guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, Paymr. and Mrs. Ralph Cutler and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Misses Janet and Katherine Crose will arrive next month at the Norfolk Yard, where Captain Crose has been ordered for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Carver had a dinner at their home in the Idaho building naval base, Wednesday, for Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Sweetser, of Bangor, Me., and Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.C.G.S. On Friday evening and Saturday matinee and evening some of the boys of the 5th Naval District, under the patronage of Mrs. Walter McLean and management of Mr. James MacWilliams, presented an entertainment entitled "The Spirit of the Fifth" at the Colonial Theater for the benefit of the Imperial Recreation Club, of Berkeley, and the Red Cross.

Mrs. Clyde Grey West, recent guest of friends in Washington, has returned to her apartment in the Rudwell, Portsmouth. Major and Mrs. S. W. Bogan arrived Saturday from Quantico and were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bain, in the Mowbray. Ensign and Mrs. Royal W. Wetherald have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dickson at their cottage, Virginia Beach, for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson will occupy their apartment in the Charlton over June 1. Mrs. Richardson and children have been guests of Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Clyde G. West, Portsmouth, for a month.

Misses Mary and Lucretia Schroeder have returned to their home in Court street after being the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Conger in Philadelphia. Lieut. Claude M. Bain spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. T. M. Bain, Stockley Gardens, returning Monday to Quantico, where he is on duty. Mrs. Frank O. Cook and her sister, Miss Kathleen Bain, leave tomorrow for Annapolis to attend the finals.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had as guests at a box party at the Saturday evening performance of "The Spirit of the Fifth" Comdr. and Mrs. William Norris, Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Jr., Miss Grace Brown, of New York, and Mr. George Brown, U.S.N.

Little Miss Emily Macklin had a picnic at the home of her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. O. F. Macklin, Saturday for the pupils of St. George's School, of which she is one. Lieut. John H. Barleau has arrived to join Mrs. Barleau and family in Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. Philip Seymour, who has been

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confined to the Naval Hospital, has fully recovered and has joined Mrs. Seymour and little son at Mrs. Eliza Downes's, Bute street. Mrs. Halsey Powell has left for New York. Mrs. Richard R. Claghorn, guest of Miss Hortense Hodges, Court street, left last week for a visit to New York and Washington.

Norfolk, Va., June 4, 1918.

The crew and chief petty officers of the U.S.R.S. Richmond had a ball Wednesday evening for Comdr. F. H. Chadwick and Lieut. E. H. Pinckney.

Lieut. William M. Snelling has been spending a few days in Norfolk to be with Mrs. Snelling, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Jarnette, Fairfax avenue. Lieut. J. J. London has been a guest in Norfolk for several days recently. Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner had a dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and Comdr. and Mrs. Frank L. Chadwick. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pitcher, of Staunton, Va., and Miss Mary Whitaker, of Charleston, S.C., are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Pinckney, on the U.S.S. Cumberland. Mrs. Eugene Pomeroy and Miss Pomeroy, of New York, arrived Sunday to be the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean. Mrs. William Woodrow, Mrs. Thornton Posey and Mrs. John McElroy, who have been guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, have returned to their home in Orange, N.J.

Mrs. John D. Couper has returned to her apartment in the Shirley after being the guest of her brother, Chief C. ustr. and Mrs. W. L. Capps, in Washington. Lieut. Claud M. Bain, who has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. T. A. Bain, has returned to duty at Quantico. Lieut. and Mrs. Morton L. Deyo have arrived from New York to be the guests of Mrs. Deyo's father, Capt. Wyndham Mayo, Pelham place.

Mrs. John G. Quinby has left for Annapolis to visit her son, Midm. Spotswood Quinby, Naval Academy. Mrs. A. S. Barclay had a dance last evening for Mrs. J. W. W. Cumming, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. W. W. Cumming. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine in Newport News.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sloane and Miss Sophie Williams had a supper party Tuesday at the Imperial Recreation Club, Berkeley, for the members of the cast of the "Spirit of the Fifth," in token of their appreciation for their work in the recent three performances at the Colonial Theater. Mr. J. E. N. MacWilliams, the efficient manager and producer and an all-around star performer, was presented with a gold scarf pin. There were about one hundred invited guests.

A large athletic meet for the enlisted men of the Service was held at Mariners race track Saturday, through the courtesy of Mr. Ridgewell, who gave the use of the track to the Norfolk

Camp Community service. Louis A. Young, athletic director of the Fifth Naval District, was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Entries of teams from the Rifle Range, Naval Operating Base, St. Helena Headquarters, Mine Sweepers, Naval Hospital, Marine Barracks, Fort Monroe, Langley Field, 45th Infantry, Camps Hill, Lee and Stuart, and the various ships now in port, drew "rooters" from all above mentioned commands. Ensign J. Westmore Wilcox, Jr., ran under the colors of the Naval Base, and Barton, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, ran under the colors of the Headquarters team. The huge crowd had the pleasure of seeing several other college stars and professional athletes who are now under the colors. The events were 100 and 220-yard dashes, 440 and 880-yard runs, one-half-mile relay race, 1-mile relay race, running, broad and high jumps, twelve-pound shotput, tug-of-war and 1-mile race.

Mrs. Clyde G. West had a dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Capt. Edouard Pellissier, of Colonial Infantry, Capt. P. Merre, of the 32d Colonial Infantry, Dr. Albert des Granges, Lieut. Edgard Lalauette, of the French heavy artillery, and Lieut. Edouard Le Lance, of the French artillery.

Miss Esther Reed, of Portsmouth, is spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, at their home, Naval Base. Mr. Thomas Wilson has returned to New York after spending several days in Norfolk to be with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Blair Wilson (who is convalescing at Sarah Leigh Hospital), and little son, Blair Wilson, Jr. Lieut. Blair Wilson is in France. Mrs. L. A. Davidson and little son are guests at Spotswood Arms, Virginia Beach, for a month.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 8, 1918.

Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Levi Brown left Saturday for St. Louis. Jack McBlain, son of Mrs. R. B. McBlain, a recent post boy, has just passed his examinations for West Point.

The opening game of polo between the post and Junction City teams took place May 25 on the Riley field.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Dorsey are in St. Louis on a short leave. Mrs. Grey, wife of Chaplain Grey, has left for her parents' home in Canada. Mrs. E. E. Husted is visiting in New York. Major and Mrs. Kennard entertained Col. and Mrs. Tilford at dinner Thursday. Mrs. Nuttman left for New York this week. Her daughter, Betty, is in Atchison, Kas. Mrs. Tilford left Friday for the East, where she will remain during the absence of Colonel Tilford overseas.

Col. and Mrs. Fred J. Herman spent Tuesday in Kansas City. Mrs. Overton left Saturday for New York city, going

(Continued on page 1612.)

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Fort Riley—Continued from page 1611.

afterward to Tennessee to visit her parents. Mrs. Williams has gone to Fort D. A. Russell to join Colonel Williams. Mrs. E. T. Donnelly, wife of General Donnelly, left Saturday for New York.

Mrs. Rhodes, wife of General Rhodes, has returned to this post. Mrs. Lewis Brown entertained Mesdames Donnelly, Hadden, Montgomery and their daughters Monday afternoon in honor of Anne Lee Brown's first birthday.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1918.

A reunion of the original members of Co. E, 157th Infantry, Camp Kearny, formerly Co. E, 1st Colorado Infantry, was held Thursday evening with a dinner and theater party, those present including Major John R. Charlesworth and Lieutenants William B. Merchant, Earl McMichael and William M. James. Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong was guest of honor at a farewell mess, Friday evening, in honor of twenty-six members of the 115th Trench Mortar Battery, who have been chosen for special duty and are about to leave.

Major Edward R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Lowndes are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Udell, U.S.M.C., retired. Both officers are now on duty in the recruiting service, Major Lowndes having charge of the western recruiting divi-

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sion, with headquarters at San Francisco. Mrs. John W. Wallis, wife of Captain Wallis, U.S.A., who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Carrington, has joined her husband at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro.

In Saturday's baseball games the Harbor Patrol took a game from the Naval Training Station, 5 to 4. The 159th Infantry won a game with the 115th Sanitary Train, 4 to 2.

Company I, 157th Infantry, formerly of Colorado National Guard, held its first anniversary banquet Tuesday evening. Lieut. Col. Rice W. Means gave a talk on his own military experiences. Other speakers included the company's commanding officer, Capt. Rufus A. Johnston.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., invited a few friends to their home in Coronado Saturday to meet Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., retired. Mrs. William Uline, wife of Colonel Uline, 21st Inf., stationed at Balboa Park, entertained at her home, 1441 28th street, Friday, for Mrs. Harold Green, of Kansas City. Mrs. Le Roy N. Taylor, wife of Chaplain Taylor, U.S.N., who, with her son, Leroy, jr., has been making her home in Coronado for several years, is about to leave for Gulfport, Miss., where her husband has been assigned to the training station.

A recent boxing event at the municipal stadium, featured by a bout between Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, and Mike Golindo, a Navy boxer, netted the war camp community service funds a total of \$2,105.55. It was handled by James W. Coffroth, a promoter of sports.

81ST FIELD ARTILLERY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., May 31, 1918.

The Scouts, a Masonic organization, have adopted the 81st during its stay at Camp Fremont and have been doing many things for both officers and enlisted men of that organization. Not the least of these was an all-day automobile ride around San Francisco, which was enjoyed by about 450 men. The Scouts had the pleasure of entertaining the officers and men of the 81st Field Artillery at Camp Fremont during the past month. The first show was put on May 8, when nearly 800 people witnessed the performance.

Great enthusiasm and appreciation was shown by the men, who reciprocated with many of their regimental songs. Hearing the entire regiment sing to the accompaniment of their regimental band was a treat to those Scouts who went down. To cap the climax, the boys gave three cheers for the Pyramid, led by Colonel Littlebrant.

The second performance was put on May 23, but this time, as the audience was too large to get into the "Y" tent, the affair was staged in the open. Many of the men found "orchestra seats" in the tree tops, the glow of their cigarettes in the dim light lending the effect of as many fireflies. The Pyramid also conducted the Mothers' Day services, Sunday, May 12.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BATES—Born at Alta Bates Sanitarium, Berkeley, Cal., May 1, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N., a daughter, Jeanne Bates.

BURDY—Born at New Orleans, La., May 4, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Burdy a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth Burdy.

CLARKE—Born at Washington, D.C., April 26, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Laurence W. Clarke, U.S.N., a son, Charles Patrick Clarke, 2d.

McGUIRE—Born at Laurel, Md., June 7, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Edward Campbell McGuire, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Edna McGuire.

MULLER—Born at San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1918, to the wife of Major William G. Muller, Adj. Gen. Dept., N.A., a son, Francis Mair Muller.

NICHOLLS—Born at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., June 11, 1918, to the wife of Col. J. O. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., N.A., a son.

PADDOCK—Born at Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1918, to the wife of Capt. G. A. Paddock, 342d Inf., N.A., a son, George Arthur Paddock, jr.

REPP—Born at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, June 1, 1918, to the wife of Major D. E. Repp, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a son, Dale Ellsworth Repp, jr.

SPENCER—Born at Rockford, Ill., June 8, 1918, to Capt. Eugene T. Spencer, 18th U.S. Field Art., and wife, Mercer Ord Spencer, a son, Eugene, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Eugene J. Spencer, 32d Engineers, N.A.

SPIES—Born at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, May 27, 1918, to the wife of Capt. O. W. A. Spies, D.R.C., a son, Willard Dale Spies.

WYMAN—Born at Annapolis, Md., May 10, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Robert S. Wyman, U.S.N., a daughter, Ann Wyman.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—ORR—At Winchester, Mass., June 8, 1918, Lieut. James S. Armstrong, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Theresa Orr.

AZOY—GROVES—At East Orange, N.J., June 12, 1918, Lieut. A. C. M. Azoy, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Field Groves.

BIGHAM—SWAN—At Seattle, Wash., May 2, 1918, Capt. Ernest L. Bigham, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Esther Swan.

BURGE—LOCKWOOD—At Toul, France, June 6, 1918, Lieut. Joseph D. Burge, E.R.C., and Miss Eleanor Lockwood.

CAFFEY—HOWELL—At West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1918, Lieut. Eugene M. Caffey, U.S.A., and Miss Catherine Frances Howell.

DUNCAN—WALKER—At Gainesville, Fla., May 27, 1918, Capt. John C. Duncan and Miss Elise Isabelle Walker, daughter of Major E. S. Walker, U.S.A.

GUEST—TRACY—At San Diego, Cal., June 3, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. David O. Guest, N.N.V., and Miss Margery Tracy.

HYSLOP—FORSYTHE—At Macon, Ga., June 8, 1918, Lieut. Clayton J. Hyslop, M.R.C., and Miss Edna Forsythe.

JENNINGS—FRENCH—At Sag Harbor, N.Y., May 13, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Jennings, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Wade French.

LACEY—HUDSON—At Marfa, Texas, May 27, 1918, Capt. Arthur T. Lacey, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Louise Hudson.

MCALLISTER—BOOY—At Alameda, Cal., May 28, 1918, Asst. Surg. Harvey R. McAllister, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Lulu Booy.

MALLOY—SHANKS—At New York city June 8, 1918, Lieut. William E. Malloy, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Shanks, daughter of Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, N.A.

MYERS—MACINTYRE—At Brookline, Mass., June 8, 1918, Capt. Donald J. Myers, U.S. Cav., and Miss Lillian MacIntyre.

NOCE—WILSON—At Washington, D.C., June 3, 1918, Capt. Daniel Noce, Corps of Eng'rs, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Newcomb Wilson.

OLIPHANT—BENEDICT—At West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1918, Lieut. Elmer G. Oliphant, U.S.A., and Miss Barbara Benedict.

RICHARDS—COLEMAN—At Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8, 1918, Lieut. Walter L. Richards, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ella A. Coleman.

ROBERTS—ST. CLAIR—At Shanghai, China, April 13, 1918, Lieut. Albert Charles Roberts, U.S.N., and Miss Carolyn Lee St. Clair.

ROBERTSON—KOHL—At Evanston, Ill., May 22, 1918, Asst. Surg. Carl James Robertson, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Marjorie Kohl.

SWING—MARCH—At Washington, D.C., June 8, 1918, Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Josephine

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TROTSMAN—SMITH—At New York city June 8, 1918, Asst. Paym. Nelson S. Trotsmann, U.S.N., and Miss Gwendolyn Smith.

WESSEL—FOSTER—At Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 10, 1918, 1st Lieut. Henry Wessel, Phil. Scouts, retired, and Miss Jean Bonner Foster.

DIED.

ANDERSON—Killed in battle in France. Capt. James A. Anderson, Infantry, United States Regular Army.

CARPENTER—Died at Providence, R.I., June 7, 1918, Oscar N. Carpenter, father of Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Brigadier General Gatchell, N.A., and Mrs. Howard Stanley Miller, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Coast Art., U.S.A.

GATCHELL—Died at Pawtucket, R.I., April 1, 1918, James Lawrence Gatchell, father of Brig. Gen. George W. Gatchell, N.A., and grandfather of Major Oscar J. Gatchell, Ord. Dept., N.A., and 1st Lieut. Wade C. Gatchell, U.S. Cav.

FLANIGAN—Died June 7, 1918, Rose Flanigan, relict of Patrick Flanigan, mother of Gertrude and Blanche Flanigan and of Mrs. Casper W. Cole, wife of Captain Cole, Cav., U.S.A., and of Mrs. P.-S. Proxmire.

HOOPS—Died at London, England, June 9, 1918, Lieut. Lyman D. Hoops, U.S.N.

STATE FORCES.

The Officers' Association of the 23d Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., has amended its by-laws. All officers of the new 23d Regiment have the same status and eligibility to membership in the association as had the officers of the old regiment. This is the oldest organization connected with the regiment and includes in its membership, in addition to all the commissioned officers of the 106th U.S. Infantry, former 23d, N.G.S.N.Y., all the ex-officers of the 23d Regiment from the date of its inception, about 1846, to the present time. Lieut. Hubert S. Wynkoop, battalion adjutant of the 1st Battalion, has been detailed to

(Continued on page 1614.)

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Connecticut State Guard—Continued from page 1613.

Moss Ives, inspector, Lieut. Col. Benedict M. Holden; chief surgeon, Col. Phineas H. Ingalls; chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Smith; chief of railroad transportation, Lieut. Col. Edward G. Buckland; paymaster, Major John K. Blaisland; inspector of small arms practice, Major Edgar J. Taylor; assistant to the chief of railroad transportation, Capt. Richard Hackett.

The Connecticut Home Guard has several times given demonstrations of its efficiency. Several regiments were called into active service for two days last January and responded very promptly to the emergency call at that time. In various districts mobilizations of the entire forces for combat maneuvers, practice in riot duty and review and inspections have been held.

The bill of dress of the Connecticut Home Guard in no way conflicts with the Army regulations, and the Military Emergency Board has taken pains to provide a distinctive uniform. The color of the uniform is the regulation olive drab, but brass buttons, blue and white hat cords and hat bands on the campaign hats easily distinguish the officers and men of this state organization from those in the federal service. The overcoat is light blue with cape which was the regulation overcoat before the olive drab overcoat was adopted by the Army.

A camp of instruction of officers of the Connecticut State Guard will be established at the state military reservation at Niantic July 6 to Aug. 7 inclusive. The officers of the several districts will attend as follows: First Military District, July 6 to July 10; Second Military District, July 13 to July 17; Fourth Military District, July 20 to July 24; Fifth Military District, July 27 to July 31; Third and Sixth Military Districts, Gen. Edward Schuler; adjutant general, Lieut. Col. J. Trickett, Aug. 3 to Aug. 7. Instruction will be given in Interior Guard Duty, Company and Battalion Drill, Riot Drill and Duty, First Aid, Camp Sanitation and Hygiene, Military Strategy, Assembly of Troops at Home Station in case of emergency, etc.

Nearly every town in the state has a unit of the Home Guard. In fact, the state has been transformed into a large military training camp, and the opportunity given for military training and instruction under competent officers which has never been given before. It is estimated that about two thousand officers and men of the Home Guard have already entered the Federal service either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

E. W.—Man who served a complete enlistment in the Regular Army, received an honorable discharge and was later drafted into the National Army will receive second enlistment pay.

A. L.—Some time usually elapses after an order authorizing the issue of a campaign badge before the same is ready to be given out. If you are entitled and have put in the proper claim, be patient.

V. M. E. asks: May officers on the staff of a constructing quartermaster wear the white uniform in the evening when off duty and without the post? Answer: Only one uniform, the Service uniform, authorized during the war.

B. J. H.—As you are now a citizen, you might try again for commission through the next camp or training school. Apply to The Adjutant General.

L. K. AND OTHERS.—It is not the privilege of this column to determine whether a man is entitled to a badge. For Mexican service badge see G.O. 155, 1917, and if you appear to be entitled under the terms of that order, send your record to The A.G., who will pass on your claim.

F. J. C.—If the instructions in the Manual for the Quartermaster Corps are not thoroughly understood, apply through the channel for definitions. A recent publication is "Quartermaster and Ordnance Supply," by instructors of the Army Supply Service Course, published by the University of Chicago Press at \$1.50.

C. T. K. asks: Has any medal or ribbon been awarded the U.S. Army for service in Cuba since Dec. 31, 1906? Answer: Cuban Pacification badge for service between Oct. 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909.

K. Q. Z.—Regarding qualifications for membership in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, apply to the club. Bailey, Banks and Biddle, Philadelphia, sell rings with insignia. Moss's Army Paper Work is published by Banta, Menasha, Wis. Adjutant General of Army and Navy Union, address W. W. Lansdale, 1320 New York avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. McD.—Right to command depends upon orders. Precedence in the Regular Army is governed by Par. 9, Army Regulations and the Articles of War. In the Reserves, National Guard and National Army by G.O. 144, 1917, War D.

J. O'C.—Our books of reference do not give the military record of a Major Joe Toulouse.

R. A. asks: (1) I served nine years in Regular Army, accepted commission May 6, 1917, placed on active duty July 13, 1917; would my tenth year start from May 6, 1917, or July 13, 1917, in computing service to draw longevity pay? (2) Will we receive commutation of quarters from April 16, 1918? We send a certificate with our pay voucher the month for commutation of quarters. Do we figure the amount due us say from April 16, 1918, to June 30, 1918, and enter it on our pay voucher, or does the Q.M. Department figure the amount due? Answer: (1) Count only your active service. Your tenth year began July 13. (2) From April 16, if you have dependents; see page 1475, our issue of May 25, for the Comptroller's decision and directions as to procedure.

E. S.—Expert rifleman qualifications are governed by A.R. 1345, as amended.

J. A. L.—There is no law governing the display of stars in the service flag and service pin. In the case of the flag, the inventor intended that a service flag displayed on a home should carry a number of stars that would represent the individuals in active military service who recognized that house as their home. This would hardly take in your two brothers and your wife's two brothers. If your wife wishes to wear a five-star pin, no one has a right to forbid it, but we should say she has given only one man to the Service—her husband—and a one-star pin would be the appropriate one.

J. F. W. asks: In what order do the following officers rank: Regular Army, National Army and Officers' Reserve Corps? Answer: In same grade, Regular always before the others; National Guard and National Army according to date stated in commission; Reserve officers according to date ordered to active service, which may be before or after the N.A. and N.G.

G. H. S. asks: Are National Guard troops who served over six months on the Mexican border allowed to wear the Service badge for said service? Answer: Not unless they are qualified under G.O. 155, 1917, as having had an engagement with Mexicans.

A. B.—Man who was on eligible list for training school or camp and although meanwhile appointed field clerk still desires to qualify for commission, should submit his question to The Adjutant General. Those who make good in the exams at the fourth series of training schools will, as vacancies occur, receive commissions in the National Guard or National Army. There are no vacancies at present for second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

J. D.—An enlisted man of the Regular Army who has been transferred to the National Army is eligible for retirement upon completion of thirty years' service. Ask the A.G.O. for the foreign service record of 14th Infantry desired.

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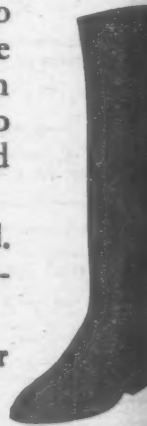


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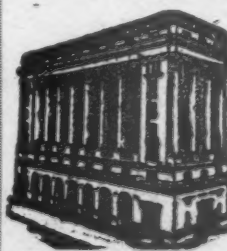
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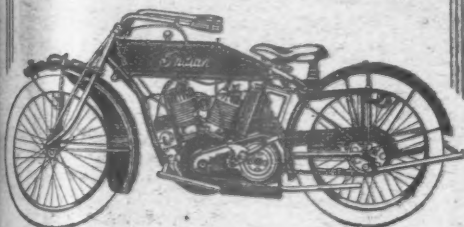
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PORT MONROE.

Port Monroe, Va., June 10, 1918.

Mrs. W. L. Clarke, with her two children, left Thursday to visit her mother in New Jersey. Mrs. Abney Payne has returned to the post with her young daughter, Anne Tucker. Miss Mildred Hunting is visiting Miss Anne Kimberly.

Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton have arrived and are spending a few days with Major and Mrs. Alexander G. Pendleton. Mrs. Battery, of Savannah, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Maude Wildrick. Mrs. F. A. Lincoln is visiting Major and Mrs. Eugene Raybold. Mrs. R. F. Hall has been called home to Louisville, Ky., because of the illness of her father. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Healey, of Boston, Mass., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Krupp.

Mrs. Sunderland gave a bridge in honor of Mrs. Lincoln Tuesday morning. Mesdames Steger, Payne, Pendleton, Raybold, Eriehout and Willett and Miss Smith were present. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pendleton and Miss Smith. Mrs. F. H. Buttrick and Miss Buttrick, mother and sister of Lieutenant Buttrick, are visiting him here. Capt. J. O. Turck has returned to Langley Field from Camp Lee, where he has completed a course in gas defense instruction. Lieut. and Mrs. A. F. H. Scott spent the week-end in Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. White have moved to Hampton. Mrs. Lee Chapman is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Laurence Watts. Emily Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Adams, of Hampton, has received a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

On Sunday Mr. Drum lectured at the Y.M.C.A. on "Heroes." Mr. Miller led the singing. The National Quartette from Washington sang the "O.D." show on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Maurice B. Willett entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. De Mott, Mrs. Oliver and Lieutenant Leeman, U.S.N.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 10, 1918.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Percy W. Arnold, N.A., arrived on Saturday and will spend a week at the Macdonough Inn.

The first dance for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps took place on Saturday at the Macdonough Inn. Mrs. Dana is staying here during her husband's absence in France. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, U.S.A., now recruiting officer in Chicago, spent several days in town. He left Sunday. Mrs. Robert Snow, Col. and Mrs. Buffington's daughter, is with them. A number of sick men have arrived from Camp Upton and are quarantined in the stone quarters at the old post. Mrs. Milliken and young son are visiting friends while Major Charles M. Milliken is in France.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., June 3, 1918.

Officers of Camp Fremont were hosts at a reception and dance at the division club for Gov. W. F. Stephens, of California, on June 1. Brig. Gen. John F. Morrison, Joseph D. Leitch and H. Starbird attended. On May 31 General Morrison addressed officers of the division at a smoker at the club.

The 12th was reviewed on Memorial Day by Brigadier General Leitch, who later gave a short address, in which he read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. The review was the first ever held in which the entire brigade participated.

Capt. C. L. Mullins, Jr., who was married recently to Miss Ida Taylor, of Pittsburgh, has returned to duty after a leave of ten days. Lieut. Ralph W. Miller, assigned to the 12th since receiving a Regular Army commission, is temporarily attached to the 2d Field Artillery at this camp.

Lieut. Edwin M. Ford was one of the judges of the competitive drill of the cadet corps of Stanford University May 30. Lieut. William H. Thomas took four firsts in the swimming meet at Stanford held between the 12th and 63d Regiments, which was held to determine the winner of this brigade. The 62d lost the meet by default, and the 12th will now compete in the division finals.

Lieut. Joseph W. Bollenbeck entertained for the Misses Marie and Corelei Duenas, Lenor and Emma Black, of San Salvador, and a party of officers at the division club dance June 1.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 27, 1918.

Mrs. D. D. Gregory was hostess at a buffet luncheon Wednesday. The table was presided over by Mrs. Gregory's mother, Mrs. Seales. The guests included Mesdames Sedgwick Rice, Anne Smith, Lee Bond, Hiram Willson, Harry Ripley, Harry Brown, of Denver, O. W. B. Farr, E. D. Lytle, William Wright, J. B. Allison, Joseph Byrum, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Mary Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus Wilder came last week from Houston, to be guests of Mrs. Wilder's parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. Mrs. Wilder will remain with Col. and Mrs. Fuller.

Miss Hazel Chappell, of Kansas City, Mo., was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Arthur Black. Col. E. B. Fuller, who was ill last week, has recovered. Colonel Fuller, while attending a Masonic state convention at Dodge City, was injured in a fall from a horse. Miss Lou Chins was the special guest at a dinner given Saturday at the Chocolate Shop before her departure for West Point by the Misses Margaret Jones and Lucille Lambert.

Mrs. L. P. Bucker and Miss Elizabeth Bucker left last week for San Antonio to join Major Bucker, recently retired. Mrs. John O'K. Tausig and small son came Monday from St. Louis to visit Mrs. Tausig's sister, Mrs. George Foster, and mother, Mrs. W. E. Thomas. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge and Miss Margaret Eltinge leave soon for San Antonio, Texas, to be guests of Mrs. Eltinge's sister, Mrs. Clayton. Mrs. William Wallace and Miss Cordelia Wallace have arrived in Leavenworth from Chillicothe, Ohio, to remain during the foreign service of Colonel Wallace.

Col. and Mrs. William Bailey and Miss Evelyn Comstock, who have been spending the winter at Houston, came last week for residence at the post. They will be joined by Mrs. Comstock, when Colonel Comstock leaves for foreign service. Mrs. Harry Brown, who has been the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Anne Smith, for a month, has returned to Denver. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, formerly of this post, is at Lexington, Mo., attending the graduation exercises of her son, Mr. Harry Cavanaugh, Jr., from Westworth Military Academy. Mr. Cavanaugh is the honor graduate of the class and is captain of the military corps of the school. Mrs. Cavanaugh and sons are residing at Newark, Ohio, during the war service of Colonel Cavanaugh.

Major T. O. Gottschalk, returning from Lawton, Okla., to Milwaukee to visit his mother, was the guest of Mrs. Harriet Markle and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Markle on Sunday. Lieut. Neely Todd came Sunday from Fort Bliss to spend a leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Todd, in Leavenworth. Major Horace Fuller left Friday for Fort Sill after a visit with his parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller.

Col. A. B. Warfield came Saturday from Fort Sill to visit Mrs. Warfield and children.

On last Thursday evening an Agar-Agar hop was given at Elks' Hall by the enlisted men of the Mobile Unit, Department Laboratory of Fort Leavenworth. The guests included the officers of the unit and their wives and a number of city friends. Among the Army people present were Major and Mrs. Schlie, Capt. and Mrs. Wall, Lieut. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrow, Majors Oliver and Connell and Lieutenant Langhille.

Through the courteous arrangement of Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, over 300 delegates to the National Social Welfare Conference, held last week in Kansas City, were entertained at the post last Thursday. The visitors had a prison dinner served by trustees in the base.

(Continued on page 1616.)

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Fort Leavenworth—Continued from page 1615.

ment of Pope Hall. The regular prison meal of roast beef, boiled potatoes, lima beans, coffee, bread and country butter from the pure bred Holstein prison herd was served.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 5, 1918.

The Misses Marion Morgan and Virginia Fiske entertained Friday evening, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Fiske, in observance of the joint birthdays of the hostesses. The guests included the Misses Mary Murchison, Mary Adams, Florence Miller, Madeline Miller, Helene, Betty and Mildred Gowen, Gertrude Williams, Elizabeth Greeley, Louise Barnes, Judith Barnes, Janet Rodney, Ellen Warfield, Evelyn Comstock, Margaret Eltinge, Margaret Sherburne and Masters John Murchison, Tom Sherburne, Quentin Greeley, Brendan Greeley, Bill Bowen, Richard McMaster and Harold Nichols.

Mrs. Willey Howell and daughter, Mrs. Wesley Allen Miller, leave Saturday for Hollywood, Cal. Mrs. O. W. B. Farr left Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lytle and Mrs. H. W. Ide, of Leavenworth, for an automobile trip through Colorado. Mrs. Eben Swift, wife of Major General Swift, member of the American commission in Italy, and her daughters, Mrs. Carl McKinney and Mrs. Humphrey, and children will arrive next week, to remain here. Mrs. William Wallace and Miss Cordelia Wallace, of Chillicothe, Ohio, have taken apartments here during the foreign service of Colonel Wallace. Mrs. Wallace will have with her mother, Mrs. Henry Keller.

Red Cross headquarters in Leavenworth received a pleasant surprise in the recent drive when a delegation from Fort Leavenworth brought in a purse of nearly \$600. This came from the officers and men of the garrison and also from "war widows," who are generous as well as numerous.

Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan and children, Frank Bartlett and May Helen, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett. Mrs. Crusan and children are residing in Kansas City during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Crusan, chief supply officer on General Pershing's staff in France.

Col. and Mrs. Sedgewick Rice entertained with an automobile party to the horse show at Longview, in Kansas City, on Memorial Day. Mrs. Lindsay and children left Saturday for Topeka, Kas., where they will remain during the station of Captain Lindsay at Fort Riley. Robert Lindsay, son of Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, has passed the examination for West Point, receiving one of the highest marks on the examination.

Mrs. Ernest D. Peck returned Sunday from a visit in Milwaukee with Colonel Peck's mother. Mrs. Peck will be with her mother, Mrs. D. S. Ryan, until July. Mrs. Arthur G. Black will leave for Augusta, Ga., to join Major Black, ordered for duty at Camp Howard as division judge advocate. Mrs. Melroy and children will leave for New York, to remain during the absence of Major Melroy in France. Mrs. Wright, wife of Major General Wright, who is visiting her son, Lieut. Mason Wright, Signal Corps, will be joined this week by her daughter, Miss Marjory Wright.

Mrs. Thorp, guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. B. Allison, and of Colonel Allison, has returned to her home in St. Paul. Mrs. J. M. Campbell, of New York, is the guest of her son, Captain Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Harry Comstock has returned here for residence during the absence of Colonel Comstock in France. Major Muldoon, ordered for duty at Camp Pike, Ark., left Sunday. He will be joined shortly by Mrs. Muldoon and children.

Lieut. James Medill, who has been attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., and who is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Medill, in Leavenworth, will leave Wednesday for his station, New Orleans, La., to join the 43d Infantry. Cleveland Williams, master electrician of the Army Service School, has received his commission as captain in the Adjutant General's Department. He will probably be assigned to duty at headquarters in Chicago. Captain Williams for sixteen years has been stationed at this post. He was a member of the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions of Engineers and for a long time was connected with the post exchange. Of late years he has been connected with the Service School. Captain Blauvelt, of Fort Bliss, Texas, is the guest of Mrs. Blauvelt and children, who are with her father, Mr. Charles Tashetta, in Leavenworth.

PORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 8, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Houghton, 36th Inf., who are spending a few weeks in Dallas, Texas, guests of Mrs. Houghton's mother, Mrs. Seth Miller, return Monday. Lieutenants Parker, Connors, Young and Conway, of the Cavalry garrison, entertained Tuesday at dinner for the Misses Connors, Nelson and McKie, of Minneapolis, and Miss Lewis, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Sherburne were the chaperons. The young people later attended the dance in the gymnasium.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell, Med. Corps, left Friday for Chicago to attend the wedding of their daughter, Gladys, to Capt. George Bloomquist, 40th Inf., of Fort Riley, Kas., on June 15. Capt. and Mrs. Lovewell will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Lovewell, parents of Captain Lovewell. Major and Mrs. R. W. Browne, Cavalry garrison, entertained Saturday at bridge. Honors were won by Major E. Findlay and Mrs. W. P. Scobey. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake, Infantry garrison, entertained Friday at dinner for Misses Betty Mudge, Marie Hersey and Margaret Mahler, from St. Paul; Capt. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow, Lieut. R. C. Heustis, G. Gering and Trammel. Major and Mrs. R. W. Browne entertained Wednesday at an informal dinner party, followed by a dance. Mrs. Akers arrived Thursday from Iowa to spend a few days here with her husband, Lieut. W. W. Akers, 36th Inf. Mrs. Harry M. Smith, of Kansas, wife of Colonel Smith, formerly 15th Inf., now on duty overseas, will spend a few weeks here with her son, Lieut. William Smith, 36th Inf.

The post school was dismissed Friday for the summer. The officers of the 36th Infantry entertained Tuesday with an informal dancing party in the gymnasium. Mrs. Kenneth Fullerton, wife of Lieutenant Fullerton, will spend the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Longfellow, during the absence of her husband in France. Lieut. and Mrs. L. M. Countryman, jr., left Friday for their new station, Fort Riley, Kas. Mrs. Joseph Janda and her sons, Robert and Joseph, have arrived in St. Paul and will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lyons during the absence of Colonel Janda in Washington. Capt. John Harding, Med. Corps, Camp Funston, Kas., is the guest of brother officers here. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Hilliard, Dayton, Ohio, are guests of Major and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, aviation school. Capt. P. J. Ryan left Friday for Washington for General Staff duty. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Aldenderfer, St. Paul, entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Capt. John L. Cooty and Lieut. Wray Aldenderfer, of this garrison.

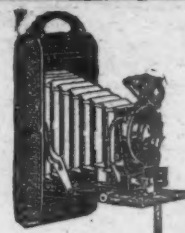
Tuesday was field day and several thousand guests from the Twin Cities were among the many interested spectators. The honors were carried off by Company L. The prizes were all given by the houses of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Before the track events there was a review by the entire regiment. Over 1,700 recruits have arrived at this post from Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

GREAT LAKES NOTES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., May 31, 1918. One of the notable events of the week was the visit of the famous French Blue Devils, who, headed by Lieutenant Le Moel, spent a pleasant day at the camp.

The families of the station men who live in the vicinity of the Great Lakes have taken advantage of the opportunity to receive the prophylactic treatment against typhoid fever. The Middle West is proving a big factor in supplying the men for the Navy. According to Ensign James N. McGillan, of the District Enrolling office, some 4,000 men were sent from this district during the month of May.

The new order which bans civilian visitors from taking pictures on the station went into effect June 1. All records have been broken by the Great Lakes recruiting



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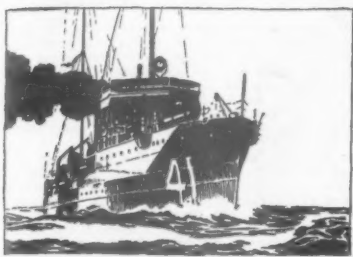
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office during the past month, over 2,800 civilians being converted into bluejackets in that time.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., June 7, 1918. Living pictures such as the "Living Flag," produced by sailors several years ago, which caused so much comment, have been formed on the main drill grounds here the past week. Among the figures and words formed were "America," "Victory," the Great Lakes insignia, etc., using over ten thousand men for the formations. Recruiting in the past week has broken all records; one day over eighteen hundred new men were received.

The 3d Regiment band, one of the best drilled bands in the country, returned to the station last week after an extended tour of the East.

The sailor musical comedy, "Leave It to the Sailor," according to the latest reports has realized the tidy sum of \$34,580.46, one-half of which went to the Red Cross and the rest to the Navy Relief Society.

Extensive building operations have been announced by Lieut. Willard Doud. Thirty-eight temporary barracks with accommodations for 1,000 men will be erected at once in Camp Boone, one of the detention camps. More Knights of Columbus buildings are being planned for the station. There will be three in operation shortly and it is expected that two more will be added to this list.

Marines to the number of 120 arrived Saturday to take up special training in the Aviation School under Lieut. (j.g.) Lee Hammond, who has charge of the school.

The main camp is to have a new ship's store building and clothes issuing building it was announced last week by Lieut. Willard Doud. A Masonic building is to be one of the innovations of the Great Lakes, so says a statement made by the Grand Lodge Committee, who have just been granted permission for erection of such a building.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 30, 1918.

The largest affair given here in several months was the card party and dance last Thursday night for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Cards were played at the quarters of Capt. Harry George, while the home of Surg. and Mrs. John L. Neilson was used for dancing. Thrift stamps served as prizes. Refreshments were provided by the ladies of the station and the affair netted the Society about \$100.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former minister to Holland and now a chaplain in the Naval Reserve, who has been in San Francisco for a month, came up Friday and remained over Sunday as guest of Capt. Harry George. While here he delivered three addresses. Yesterday in San Francisco he was given a farewell luncheon at the Press Club. During part of his stay at San Francisco Dr. Van Dyke was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durell, at Yerba Buena; last Wednesday they gave a luncheon for him. Mrs. Emory Winship is in San Francisco, en route from Seattle to Washington, and has been confined to her apartments at the St. Francis by illness.

Mrs. Randolph H. Miner left last week for Los Angeles, to visit her sisters. Miss Mary Gorgas has rejoined her father in San Francisco after a brief visit with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Neilson. Mrs. Harvey Haislip, who has spent much time here of late with Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, is coming in for many congratulations on the daring and bravery of Lieutenant Haislip at the time of the sinking of the Florence H. She is now visiting in San Francisco.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchins arrived from Honolulu recently and are at the Palace. Mrs. J. O. Gawn entertained at a small luncheon last week for Mrs. R. G. Coman, who leaves next week for Santa Rosa to be with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. McMeans, for an indefinite stay.

A little son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Wilder Bowers in San Francisco last week. Lieutenant Bowers is now in San Francisco. Major and Mrs. James A. Durst have returned from their honeymoon and have taken a house at Palo Alto. Major J. N. Wright and Capt. T. M. Luby are among the officers ordered to the barracks. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Teague have been visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, here, but have now gone to their country home at St. Helena. The benefit concert and dance given at the Palace Hotel last week for the California Preparedness Chapter, Women's Naval Service, of which Mrs. Charles F. Pond is president, netted a large sum.

Three memorial services were held to-day. At the parade ground at the Marine Barracks a military mass was celebrated at 10:30 by Chaplain I. J. Bouffard, assisted by Very Rev. F. X. Morrison, of Berkeley, and Rev. P. G. Moriarty. Hundreds attended the service. The mass sung was St. Cecilia's and the music was especially beautiful. At the naval training camp the services were conducted by Chaplain Gatlin. The regular memorial service was held at the Naval Cemetery. At nine o'clock a tug left the upper end of the station, and officers and ladies aboard strewed flowers on the waters as it proceeded to the ammunition depot, where the landing was made. From there the march was made to the cemetery, where the services were in charge of Chaplain Wilson. In Vallejo impressive memorial services were held, several companies of bluejackets and the naval training camp band participating.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Club of Vallejo, a club for enlisted men has been fitted up in that city and will be opened Monday. It will be conducted much along the same line as those of the Defenders' Clubs in San Francisco, with the exception of the fact that there will be no canteen attached. A Defenders' Club is also to be opened there within a few weeks, two stores in the Masonic Temple having been leased for this purpose.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 25, 1918.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, en route to Washington, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt at Brookfield for several days. Mrs. Daniel McCarthy and Miss Gertrude McCarthy, who have spent the winter at the St. Anthony, left Tuesday for Chicago. Miss McCarthy will return early in the summer to be with her father at Fort Sam Houston.

Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl was in San Antonio Saturday, en route to El Paso, where he will command the 14th Infantry Brigade, succeeding Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore. Mrs. Roberts entertained on Thursday at the Japanese tea room, complimenting Mrs. John L. Jenkins. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Laura Virginia Adams arrived Friday from Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Adams's mother, Mrs. N. N. Clements, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. After a short visit they will join Colonel Adams at Monterey, Cal. Miss Irene J. Smith has arrived from Benton, Ill., to spend the summer vacation with her father, Major Oscar C. Smith.

The officers' club of the 1st Training Brigade, Kelly Field No. 1, formally opened with a reception and dance Tuesday evening. Receiving were Col. and Mrs. G. V. Quackenbush, C. K. Danforth, Majors and Mesdames John P. Edgerly and Charles H. Bonesteel. Plans will now be completed for the combination of this club with the Aviation Club of the Flying Department.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. A. Hill, returned Wednesday from a two weeks' inspection trip made to Marfa, El Paso, and points in Arizona. Mrs. Winchester Kelso has gone to San Diego for a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Winchester Kelso. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt entertained at the Country Club dinner dance Saturday in honor of Gen. Arthur Murray. Mrs. William R. Taylor and Miss Agnes Taylor left Friday for Plainfield, N.J., for the summer, Colonel Taylor leaving Tuesday for duty at the Infantry replacement camp, Camp Lee, Va.

Army medical officers were hosts Friday to the State Medical Association of Texas. The visiting doctors were taken for a conducted tour of the Fort Sam Houston Hospital by Major

(Continued on page 1618.)

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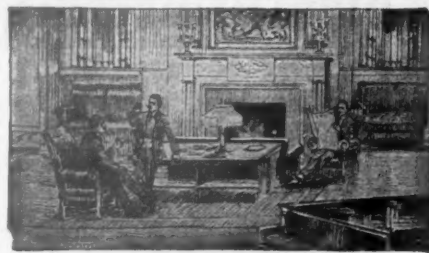
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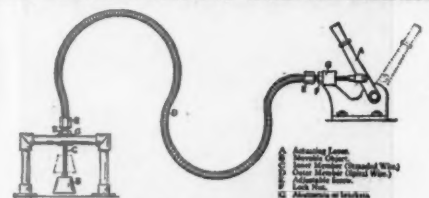
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Fort Sam Houston—Continued from page 1617.
Killam and Major Cook, and the Camp Travis Hospital by Col. J. W. Rand, during which they were given an insight of what the Army is doing in a medicinal and surgical way for the soldier. They were guests at a luncheon served at the officers' mess.

Col. and Mrs. W. L. Suttle have arrived from El Paso and are at the St. Anthony Hotel. Major and Mrs. Walter Moore leave soon for their new station, Camp Lee, Va. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chandler entertained at dinner Saturday at the Country Club in honor of Gen. and Mrs. H. T. Allen.

Major and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland entertained at the Country Club Saturday in honor of Miss Pauline Scott, a graduate of the year. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkins, of Stephenville, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. DeGrammond, 112 Fourth street.

An Artillery camp, to be named Camp McGlachlin, in honor of the late Lieut. Walter McGlachlin, 165th Field Art., is to be established on the Stowers ranch, now a part of the Camp Bullis target range, and will be used as a training field for artillery exclusively. The range has been enlarged by the

addition of 1,500 acres, and a bill is now before Congress to purchase the range, which comprises about 17,000 acres.

San Antonio women have laid the preliminary plans for the organization of an emergency motor corps, National Army. Officers as follows were elected: Mrs. J. N. Hodges, captain; Mrs. J. B. Johnson and Miss Catherine McGowan, first lieutenants; Misses Barclay, Ball, McGowan, Camp, Hagelstein and Negley, second lieutenants. Organization for the enlisted service will begin at once.

Three new buildings, two being erected by the Young Men's Christian Association and one by the Red Cross, will soon be ready for use. The Young Men's Christian Association has practically completed a building in the Cavalry post and will soon start work on a building to be used by the personnel of the base hospital. This structure will be 100x40 feet and will contain a room for officers, a distinctly new feature of the association building here. The Red Cross building is similar to that being constructed at Camp Travis Hospital and is in the shape of a great cross. It will soon be in use.

Mrs. Charles A. Kafoid, of Berkeley, Cal., has been here visiting her husband, Major Kafoid, who is at Kelly Field.

Mrs. Robert B. Bloom, of Brooklyn, N.Y., visited her husband at Kelly Field last week. Mrs. I. L. Rawn, of Seattle, Wash., spent a few days here last week with her husband, Lieutenant Rawn. Col. and Mrs. Danforth are now in their new quarters, which were formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Goodrich, at Kelly Field.

The first patients were received Wednesday in the new sixty-four-bed hospital at Kelly Field, which will now take its place as chief hospital of the field to handle all minor illnesses and emergency cases, and will be headquarters of the medical staff; 384 patients can now be cared for on the field. The building follows a plan of a series of "L's" so that every portion of the building receives ventilation from three sides. It is one-story with broad eaves and awnings and is completely screened. Major L. H. Bauer is post surgeon.

Regular Army Infantry regiments stationed in the Southern Department are to be brought to authorized strength by men called under the selective draft. The first contingent of 1,200 men arrived at Fort Sam Houston Tuesday, and an additional 800 from Texas and 500 from New Mexico will reach here shortly. They are the first drafted men to be called direct to Regular Army Infantry regiments here. Approximately 3,000 drafted men from Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., arrived at Fort Sam Houston, to be incorporated into the new National Army Cavalry regiments being raised here.

It has now been definitely established that the plans of the War Department call for the reduction in the number of men assigned to Kelly Field and its final abandonment as a mobilization camp. Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., has been taken over for that purpose and as rapidly as transportation can be secured the troops at Kelly Field and Waco will be moved. In the future Field No. 1 and 2 here will not total over 10,000 men. The base hospital for aviation which was to have been built at Kelly Field will now not be necessary; the Fort Sam Houston Hospital has been enlarged and all serious cases will be taken there.

What was probably the first field meet and competition among officers held in the Army camps about San Antonio took place Friday at Camp Stanley, when the instructors of the Officers' Training Camp and Company A, unassigned officers, met in a close contest, which resulted in seventy-five points for Company A and forty-three for the instructors. Individual points to the amount of seventeen were won for the unassigned officers by Lieut. W. P. Johnson, while Capt. Russell Mayes, of the instructors, made sixteen. The 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash and 220-yard dash were won by Lieut. J. O. Bain; 440-yard dash was won by Lieut. L. M. Hester; 880-yard dash was won by Lieut. E. H. Church. In the 12-pound shot put Captain Isaac was the winner, with a record of 41 feet 6 inches. Running high jump, 5 feet 2 inches, was made by Captain Bryan. Standing high jump, 4 feet 0 inches, was tied by Captain Mayes and Lieut. W. W. Carman. Running broad jump, 18 feet 11 inches, was made by Captain Puett, and standing broad jump, 9 feet 1 inch, by Captain Mayes. Javelin throw, 127 feet 4 inches, was won by Lieut. W. P. Johnson. A novel feature was the race for men over thirty-five years of age. The 100-yards was won by Captain Archibald in 13 2-10 seconds. The three-leg race was made first by Lieut. W. W. Carman and E. D. Duncanson, while the baseball throw, 108 yards 1 foot, was accomplished by Lieut. W. P. Johnson.

One of the fastest exhibitions of baseball held at Fort Sam Houston during this season was staged Wednesday when the Quartermaster Corps Detachment team defeated the 2d Squadron of the 14th Cavalry by a score of 6 to 5. The game ran only seven innings by agreement. In the fifth inning the Cavalry team staged a big rally and ran in four runs, the score having been 5 to 1 in favor of the Quartermaster team up to that time. The Quartermaster team, however, tightened and cinched the game in the sixth.

One of the best games of polo of the season was played at the Polo Grounds at Fort Sam Houston between the 5d Remount team and Camp Travis Military Police team. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of the Military Police, who played superbly throughout the game, coming in with a marked degree of efficiency that makes them good contenders for polo honors at the Fort. Lieutenant Johnson was easily the sensation of the day and for his team. He drove a pretty but difficult goal in the last inning that won for him the praise of his team mates. Nance for the 2d Remount also starred in the game.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 1, 1918.

A reception dance to Col. R. C. Williams, new commander of the 19th Infantry, was given Wednesday at the Menger Hotel, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams. Among the eighty guests present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Ryan and Col. Millard F. Waltz, and the officers of the 19th, stationed at Fort Sam Houston. An address of welcome to Colonel Williams was delivered by Colonel Waltz.

Miss Eleanor Dickson, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kenneth Morton, at the U.S. Arsenal, will leave Thursday for her home in New York. Mrs. James A. Ryan and son have arrived to join General Ryan at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. Everett Collins left Tuesday for Little Rock, where Captain Collins has been assigned as instructor at the Cavalry school. Major F. H. Baird, from Washington, arrived last week to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Baird, at 150 Crofton avenue.

Mrs. J. G. C. Lee will leave Friday for Chicago to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roe before joining her daughter Katherine in Washington and leaving for Lake George for the summer. Mrs. Allen F. Barnes arrived Thursday from New York where she has been visiting her husband, who has returned from France. Mrs. P. H. Swearingen, Jr., is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Swearingen before joining Lieutenant Swearingen, who is attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Col. and Mrs. Joseph A. Baer arrived Monday from El Paso. Colonel Baer has been assigned as assistant to the department inspector at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Charles M. Tobin and daughter Agnes have arrived from Spartanburg, S.C., to spend the summer, as Major Tobin has recently sailed for France.

Over 1,600 men of the engineering department from Kelly Field were given a picnic Sunday at Medina Dam by the officers of the engineering and flying departments. Ninety truck loads of boys started at six o'clock in the morning with Major S. M. Decker in charge. Every conceivable picnic activity was indulged in. Athletic contests with gold and silver medals for the winners, and swimming, fishing and races. Lieutenant Worthington was field day officer and arranged the events. In the afternoon there was mass singing led by David Griffin. Col. and Mrs. Quackenbush and other officers of the post with their wives were guests during the afternoon. About dusk the return trip was begun, forming a three-mile train, led by Lieut. Harry Robertson. The procession passed through town, where crowds of people cheered them, while the Kelly Field band played, with the men singing "There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding."

A special department for the purpose of preparing and altering shoes required in treatment of malformed foot cases has been opened at the Shoe Repair Shop, Fort Sam Houston, under charge of Capt. Ansel Cook. Enlisted men and others entitled to medical attention from the Army are being sent to this department for examination and fitting. Such alterations on shoes issued by the Government as are required to meet orthopedic requirements are being made free of charge.

The Kelly Field post baseball team walked away with the Camp Stanley aggregation out at Leon Springs Tuesday. The battle went seven innings, the Aviators piling up a total of sixteen runs against their opponents' five. Also the Kelly Field Post Exchange baseball team added further laurels to its already long list by defeating the 134th Aero Squadron team of Brooks Field in an interesting game on the Brooks Field diamond by the score of 4 to 0. This was the second of a series of three games between the teams.

A total of \$10,500 for the Red Cross fund was raised at Kelly Field when a record-breaking performance which entertained thousands was held Saturday afternoon. Col. Thomas Duncan and his staff headed the parade which opened the program, with the Kelly Field band following and playing "Over There." Then came the flying cadets in three companies followed by the 344th Field Artillery from Camp Travis, under command of A. W. Faulkner, and floats representing various patriotic subjects. Ex-Senator A. P. Barrett addressed the crowd briefly before the aerial program, which was of unusual interest. Two events stood out pre-eminently from all others, the first being the 100-plane formation, which rose in the air at the same time, circling around and forming a huge letter B. The second was the parachute jump from an airplane by

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The semi-finals in the polo tournament for the Guarantee Shoe Cup being played between Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston and Kyle teams resulted Sunday in victories for the Freebooters over the Kyle four, and the Headquarters troop team of Camp Travis over the 309th Cavalry. Major R. F. Migdalaki refereed. The Headquarters troop team had the advantage of good mounts over the Cavalrymen in the second game and administered a more decisive defeat than the Freebooters gave the Kyle four, although the game was well played. The score was 6½ to 2½. Next Sunday the finals of the tournament will be played, when the Freebooters meet the Headquarters team.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, C.Z., May 18, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Adams, of Corozal, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Casebeer on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wright Scott, of Empire, and Lieut. and Mrs. Burnap, of Camp Gaillard, were week-end guests at the Hotel Tivoli. Major and Mrs. E. H. Wagner, of Camp Gaillard, entertained Dr. and Mrs. L. Heiman, of Camp Gaillard, and Capt. H. McAlpine, of Gatun, at supper on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Test, of Gatun, mother and father of Major F. C. Test, formerly of the 33d Infantry, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Murphy on Wednesday.

Chaplain and Mrs. Clifford Miller, of Empire, dined informally with Dr. and Mrs. Klingensmith on Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, of Empire, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson, of Camp Gaillard, for dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, on Monday was in Culebra as the guest of Mrs. Wagner. Col. Samuel J. Waterhouse, of Empire, is on a short leave in the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burnap, of Camp Gaillard, dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Wright Scott, of Empire, on Tuesday. Miss Claire Burgoon, of Cristobal, spent the week-end in Empire as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. J. C. Humphrey.

Capt. and Mrs. Wild, of Corozal, gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Tate and Capt. and Mrs. Kelley. Lieutenant Thornehill, Engineers' Reserve Corps, who has been stationed at Corozal for eight months, is ordered to the States, and with Mrs. Thornehill will leave on the next transport. The hop at the officers' club, Empire, on Friday evening was attended by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post, as well as many from the neighboring camps. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace entertained at dinner preceding the hop for Mrs. Fred Rogers, Lieutenant Norman and Miss Momassa, of Balboa. Lieutenant Lindum had as his guests Lieut. and Mrs. Colby, of Camp Gaillard.

Capt. and Mrs. Rice, of Corozal, attended the hop in Empire on Friday as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wicker. Lieutenant Haglin, of Empire, is confined to his quarters with a slight attack of jaundice.

The monthly hop at Corozal took place on Friday. Dinner parties included one by Col. and Mrs. Tate for Major and Mrs. Hall, of Fort Amador, Major and Mrs. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Eager, of Corozal. Miss Marguerite Ellsworth, of Balboa, was the week-end guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall, of Empire. Major and Mrs. A. Rutherford, of Empire, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferguson, of Colon.

Capt. and Mrs. Parker, of Corozal, entertained at dinner on Friday preceding the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Isaacs, and Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill. Capt. and Mrs. Malsbury, of Corozal, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Shugert, of Panama, at dinner on Friday.

Mrs. James A. Moss, formerly of Empire, is now living at 38 West Main street, Norwalk, Ohio, while Major Moss is at Camp Wadsworth. Among those leaving on the transport were Major Wagner and family and Major Butcher and family, of Camp Gaillard, Major and Mrs. Green, of Fort Amador, Mr. and Mrs. Test, of Gatun, Mrs. Davenport and Mrs. E. Humphrey, of Empire.

Col. and Mrs. Tate, of Corozal, entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Hawthorne, of Quarry Heights, and Mrs. Langley, of Ancon. The Corozal Evening Bridge Club met on Tuesday with Major and Mrs. Turner. Dr. Peak, 33d Inf., at Gatun, is expecting the arrival of Mrs. Peake and their two small daughters from the States soon. Mrs. Rice, of Corozal, entertained Miss Vacher, of Ancon, at her quarters on Saturday. Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, entertained a number of the ladies of the post at a party on Friday in honor of Mrs. Test, who leaves on the next transport. Among those present were Mesdames Jackson, Henry, Gill, Noble, Stone, Murphy and Test. Mrs. Hudson and daughter Helen, of Corozal, spent Monday at Fort Sherman.

Mrs. Woodbury, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at a bridge party on Saturday night in honor of Mrs. Tate, wife of Colonel Tate, of Corozal. Colonel Brady, of Gatun, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Woodbury last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill, of Corozal, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Capt. and Mrs. Parker at dinner on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ludwig, M.R.C., who recently arrived from the States, was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adams on Wednesday night. Lieut. Edward Jenkins, of Empire, sailed for the States on Sunday to spend a month's leave, joining Mrs. Jenkins and Edgar at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Empire, C.Z., May 25, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate, of Corozal, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wild, Capt. and Mrs. Malsbury and Mrs. Murdock at dinner Friday. Col. and Mrs. Edward R. Chrisman, of Camp Otis, are expecting the arrival of their daughter, Mrs. Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. Levins and Captain Levins' mother left Monday for their new station, Fort Amador.

Capt. Herbert M. Poole, 45th Inf., who was with the 10th Infantry on the zone last year and is now instructor in the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla., was married March 20 to Miss Mildred G. Sterling at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Eugene Overton, of Coca Solo, entertained several of their friends over the week-end, among them Mrs. Warren, of Fort Amador.

One of the most enjoyable dinner parties preceding the Cotillion Club dance at the Washington Saturday evening was that at which Lieutenant Dawson, Aviation Corps, entertained in honor of Miss Purvis, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, of Fort Amador. Other guests were Miss Purvis, Mr. Higley and Mr. Gunning. Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, of Empire, were week-end guests on the Atlantic side, attending the dance at the Hotel Washington Saturday and dining with friends at Coca Solo on Sunday. Lieutenants Haglin and Cummings, of Empire, are patients in Ancon Hospital. Mrs. Wilson, of Colon, spent last week in Fort Amador as the guest of Mrs. Warren.

The 33d Infantry band played on board the hospital ship Friday for those who were not able to go ashore and take part in the welcome they received by the people of Colon. Among the ladies who helped serve at the Gilbert House reception for those on shore leave were Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Andrews, of Empire; Mrs. Phelps, of Coca Solo; Mrs. Syne, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Ferguson, of Colon; Mrs. McCarthy, of Cristobal, and Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Cromwell, of Fort Randolph. Lieutenant Graham, Dr. Walker, Lieutenant Record, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, Col. O. B. Humphrey and Lieutenant Coffey were among those from Empire who attended the dance at the Hotel Washington Saturday. Lieutenant Heath, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the officers' mess at Coca Solo Sunday afternoon for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, of Empire; Mrs. Harry Ferguson, of Colon; Miss Mary Budd, of Gatun; Mrs. Greene and Mr. Belt, of Panama.

Col. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, C.A., entertained a party of friends on a trip to Porto Bello Saturday. The trip was made on one of the mining vessels, in charge of Lieutenant Kleberger. Among those present were Col. W. H. Wilson, department surgeon, Quarry Heights, and Mrs. Wilson; Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, of Gatun; Colonel Chrisman, of Camp Otis; Col. E. L. Hawthorne and Mrs. Hawthorne, of Quarry Heights; Colonel Kephart, of Fort Amador; Mrs. Lanley, of Boston; Mrs. Beach, of Fort Randolph; Mrs. Hapin, of Fort De Lesseps; Col. W. D. Anderson, Lieutenants Lamoreux and Devine, of

(Continued from page 1620.)

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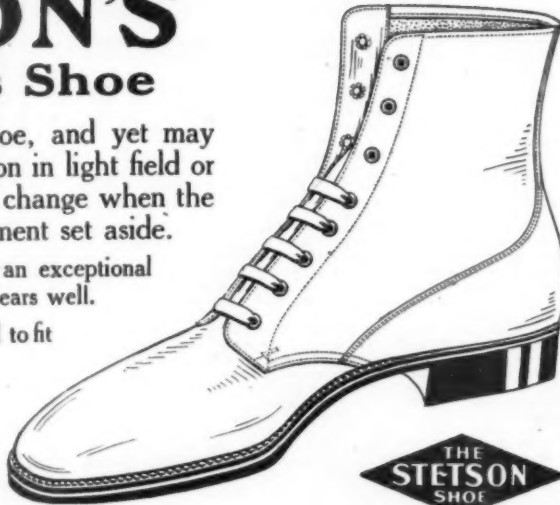
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Canal Zone Notes—Continued from page 1619.

Fort De Lesseps. Dr. W. Peake, of Gatun, entertained Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper at dinner on Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Adams left last week for the Captain's new station in the States. Among the new arrivals on the isthmus is Major George M. Apple, 4th Field Art., stationed at Corozal, Capt. and Mrs. Wild, of Corozal, had as their guests for dinner Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Merick, of Pedro Miguel. Lieutenant Vasquez, Porto Rican Regt., at Camp Otis, was the weekend guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Calhoun, of the naval base at Coca Solo. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Q.M.C., are leaving for their new station, Quarry Heights. Capt. and Mrs. Scott are leaving for Captain Scott's new station in the States. Mrs. Shields, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Richard D. Newman, of Corozal, leaves for her home in Pennsylvania. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill, of Corozal, are also leaving. Mr. Ralph Pearson returned to Corozal Monday and is with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson.

Among the new arrivals on the isthmus are Lieut. C. N. Mung, U.S.A., Lieut. J. G. Hollerith, U.S.A., Lieut. A. P. K. Schuyler, U.S.A., Lieut. R. J. Kiehl, U.S.A., and E. J. Fannell. All are at the Hotel Tivoli. Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate, of Corozal, gave an informal dance at their quarters on Tuesday as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill. Capt. and Mrs. Henry, of Corozal, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill and Capt. and Mrs. Parker at dinner Wednesday. Captain Underwood, Q.M.R.C., who has been stationed at Corozal, has been transferred to Fort Amador.

TWELFTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., June 5, 1918.

The 14th Squadron, composed of officers who have been taking a course in intensive training, followed its completion with a field meet in competition with the other officers of the regiment.

The 12th Cavalry ladies had as house guests a number of El Paso girls who came over this week-end. On Saturday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Stockle entertained the regiments and visitors on June 1. The honor guests were the 14th Squadron, who distinguished themselves at the meet that morning. In the evening the officers of the 12th Cavalry gave one of the most successful hops of the season. After the hop the Misses Stockle gave a hop-supper for the Misses Anne Wolfe, Bess Roberts and Evelyn Payne, Lieutenants Gould, Tucker, Haydon, Smith, Black, Leask and Barry.

A polo game was played June 2 between the 3d Cavalry Brigade team from Douglas and the 12th Cavalry. The Douglas visitors won by a score of 12 to 6½.

Mrs. Tilton was hostess recently at a movie party for the Red Cross. Mrs. K. C. Brown and Mrs. Coleman Eckle are away on visits. Mrs. Frederic G. Wood is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Stockle during the absence of Lieutenant Wood on the target range. From Hachita comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ellen Hayes, of Washington, D.C., and Capt. Hugh Mitchell.

Capt. J. McC. Reardon entertained the 14th Squadron at a stag party Wednesday evening. The guests included Lieutenants Leask, Smith, Miese, Haydon, Winchester, Black, Stewart and Johnson. Col. and Mrs. Stockle entertained Friday evening during the band concert for Major and Mrs. Artaud, Dr. and Mrs. Dean, Chaplain and Mrs. Beebe, Mrs. Shipp, Mrs. McDonald, Capt. W. E. Shipp, Craig, J. McC. Reardon, Lieutenants Leask, Black, Fitzgerald, Smith and Van Cleave.

Mrs. Banister, wife of Dr. Banister, left with her two children for her home in Texas. Lieut. Stephen G. Gould is away on leave, visiting his parents in Kansas City. Capt. Milton A. Lowenberg was host at a movie party on Monday evening for Mrs. Shipp, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. McLoughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. de Sausse, Capt. W. E. and P. B. Shipp, J. D. McDonald and C. A. Pierce.

Lieutenants McLoughlin, Tucker, Wise and Knight are at present guarding the outposts. Wednesday has been set aside as Army day by the Columbus chapter of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Artaud, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Stockle gathered at Mrs. Stockle's home Tuesday evening for a table of bridge. Later in the evening Colonel Stockle, Major Artaud, Captain Tilton and Dr. Kendall joined them for refreshments.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., April 21.

Miss Harriet Fithian has sailed for the homeland. She has made her home at Corregidor for several months. In honor of Miss Fithian, Major and Mrs. von Kessler gave a porch dance at their quarters Saturday evening, the guests being Major and Mrs. Alley, Major Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Lynn, Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Miss Davis, Captain Montgomery, Captain Crom, Capt. P. K. Johnson and Lieutenant Broas.

Col. and Mrs. Williams sailed last week for a leave in Japan and China. Captain Gilbert was a passenger for Japan. Mrs. Nelson, Miss Williams, Captain Pigott, Capt. P. K. Johnson and Lieutenant Broas joined the Corregidor contingent at Camp John Hay on Monday. Captain Pigott was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Manila Saturday preceding the transport hop, his guests being Col. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Nelson, Captain Faulkner and Miss Williams. Major and Mrs. Irwin, of Fort McKinley, were guests of Major and Mrs. Milburn for the week-end, and Miss Hempstead, of Manila, was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Edwards.

Preceding the Nipa Club hop last week, Major and Mrs. Peavoy gave a buffet supper party for Major and Mrs. Irwin, Major and Mrs. Milburn, Capt. and Mrs. Wagner and Dr. and Mrs. Freeland. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards entertained the same night in honor of Miss Hempstead and for Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Davis, Captain Faulkner, Captain Cassidy and Lieutenant Linden. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards gave a tea after the swim on Monday for Major and Mrs. Milburn, Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, Miss Davis, Miss Hempstead, Mrs. Freeland, Major Taintor, Captain Caldwell and Lieutenant Linden.

Col. and Mrs. Williams gave a bridge dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Williams, Captains Burdette and Pigott. Col. and Mrs. Doores adn Capt. and Mrs. King have returned from Baguio. In honor of her house guest, Mrs. Irwin, of Fort McKinley, Mrs. Milburn was hostess at a thimble party on Saturday for Mesdames Johnson, Baldrige, Peavoy, Lindenstruth, Tucker, Edwards, Miss Hempstead and Mrs. Crowell, of Manila.

Captain Faulkner and Capt. P. K. Johnson have been transferred from the 31st to the 27th Infantry, and will take station in Manila. Major Alley, detailed as assistant to the department inspector, will remain at Corregidor for a month, then he and Mrs. Alley will make their home in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Tucker and Lieutenant McQuinlan, of Stotsenburg, have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. Baldrige. Mrs. Baldrige, Helen and Bill Baldrige were guests of Captain Baldrige at Carabao last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Haines entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Porter and Captain Sampson. Capt. and Mrs. Porter gave a dinner Saturday evening for Major Henderson and Captain Sampson. Major and Mrs. Alley had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Porter and Major Anderson, and on Saturday entertained for Major and Mrs. Doores and Mrs. Haines. Captain Montgomery and his mother, Mrs. J. Montgomery Pratt, gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Von Kessler, Major Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, and Capt. and Mrs. Winslow.

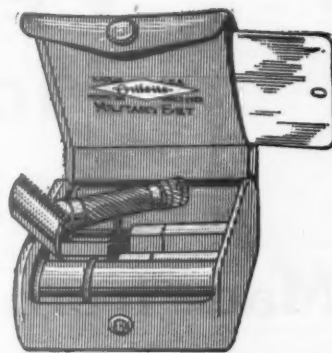
The Corregidor officers' ball team played the team from the 27th Infantry in Manila Sunday and were defeated 55 to 1. On the Corregidor team were Major Von Kessler, Major Taintor, Captains Montgomery, Lowell, Haines, Crom, King and Jones and Lieutenants Haney and Bockhaus. Ralph and John Haines gave a supper and movie party on Wednesday for Billy, John and Peggy Porter and Alva Marshall. Mrs. Crowell and small son, of Manila, were over Sunday guests of Capt. and Mrs. Johnston, of the Medical garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pixley are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby daughter, Margaret Frances.

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A first sergeant of the 88th Division writes: "The first sergeant is one of the most important men in the company and should be appointed under same status as Marine Corps non-commissioned officers after serving as such for six months or longer. He should be allowed to wear a different uniform, such as wrapped puttee leggings at all times, so he can easily be distinguished from other enlisted men. It will cause less courts-martial and better discipline among companies and it will also help the officers a great deal outside of the post or camp."

NEW MUSIC FOR THE SERVICES.

One of the unusual efforts to make happier the life of the soldiers and sailors of the American forces is the work of Miss Ray C. Sawyer, of New York city, who has voluntarily assumed the task of supplying new music for the many bands that have been formed in the Army and Navy since the war began, and songs for the men in the posts, camps, cantonments, naval training stations and on board ship. The music publishers of the country have been most generous in co-operating with contributions of new music, much of which is heard in our military centers before being offered to the public. Miss Sawyer has close to 700 bands and orchestras on her mailing list at present, but she feels that many bandmen and music lovers in the Services are not acquainted with her work and makes this appeal through

the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to all such that they write to her that she may keep them supplied with music free of charge. Her address is 79 Hamilton place, New York, N.Y. Through previous notices of Miss Sawyer's work in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL she has been brought in touch with Service bands and musical folk in the Services, in the Philippines among other places, organizations she frankly confesses she did not know existed.

BUILDING EAGLE CLASS BOATS.

How the Eagle class of submarine destroyers is being built for the U.S. Navy at Henry Ford's new shipbuilding plant at Detroit is thus described by a correspondent of the Evening Post: "Instead of ways they have built on a series of flat freight cars big forms that enclose the new ships. I saw the keels laid on these movable cars and ship plates and rigs being fastened to the ship. Four of these forms were in place and the famous Ford system was in operation. Instead of building one vessel at a time, they pile all the parts for one particular operation at a single spot. As the uncompleted ship is moved alongside the pile of material on one track, it receives at each successive spot the parts that are accumulated along the track. There are three such tracks and room enough for twenty boats at a time. When quantity production is reached they will finish one of these boats every day, and the flat cars will carry them to a movable dock at the tail end of the big plant and launch them in the Detroit River."

A HANDY HELP TO SUBMARINE BOAT STUDY.

"Submarines: A List of References in the New York Public Library," compiled by Mary Ethel Jameson of the Science Division, with a foreword by Simon Lake, gives a handy reference to over 1,500 books and other publications covering the subject of the undersea boat, dating back from 2,000 years to the present. In short, it gives the investigator quick help in getting at his facts. Among the publications covered by the "List" are over eighty articles from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

RAILROAD MISSION IN RUSSIA.

Col. George H. Emerson, with eight members of the Railroad Mission headed by John F. Stevens, which has been in Russia for the past year, is on his way to Volodga from Vladivostok at the request of David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, for a conference on the possibilities of an improvement in the railway situation in Russia. This dispatch from Moscow, dated May 17, did not reach the United States for publication until June 1.

FARM STUDY FOR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

A United States convalescent hospital is to be erected at Lawrenceville, N.J., on a farm which has been donated by Dunleavy Milbank. It is intended to take care of 150 soldiers, who, as fast as they recover sufficiently will be instructed in agricultural pursuits. The farm is in charge of Dr. J. E. Russell, dean of the Teachers College,

Columbia University. E. C. Higby, of the Minnesota Agricultural School, is acting superintendent.

BOOKS FOR MEN IN CAMP AND AT SEA.

The American Library Association issues a pamphlet on its war work that will assist in getting books and periodicals to the men. Persons desiring to help will find in this publication just the suggestions needed, and will thus be able to send the right kind of reading. The "A.L.A. War Service, Library of Congress, D.C." will send a copy on application.

POWDER PLANT IN TENNESSEE.

Powder making operations at the \$90,000,000 plant which the du Pont Engineering Company of Wilmington, Del., is building for the Government at Hadleys Bend, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, began on June 1, three months ahead of contract time.

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"WAH INSURANCE" ACTUARIES.

Two colored gentlemen were discussing the war insurance on the street, writes an Army correspondent in Hawaii.

"Did you all buy any of dat dere wah insurance?" said one.

"I shore did, brother," replied the other. "I don' gon' and bo't \$1,000 wuth."

"Say, niggah! only \$1,000 wuth—you're crazy. I dun got \$10,000 wuth."

"You all's crazy—dey ain't no niggah's life wuth \$10,000. Do you think when you gets to France dey gon' to put \$10,000 niggahs on the firing line when they all can get \$1,000 niggahs?"

Two other members of the 25th Infantry were also discussing the war insurance, and the following conversation was overheard:

"How much insurance has you got nigger?" asked one.

"Use only took out as much as I can hold on to after the war am over. \$4,000. How much has you all got?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

"Golly, not me. With \$10,000 insurance after the war am over I would be worth too much money to that ole woman of mine."

Previous to joining the Army he had been a lawyer. Getting back to camp rather late one night he was challenged by the sentry. Obtaining no response, the latter lifted his rifle and roared:

"If you move you are a dead man."

"Allow me to remark, my good man," said the lawyer-

soldier, "that your statement is absurd. If I move it is excellent proof that I am alive. To my mind it is incomprehensible that—"

"Pass, Mr. Blackstone," said the sentry.—*Buffalo News.*

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye please, sir," was the answer, "O'm coasting."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

LOST IN TRANSIT.

An Irish lad arrived in this country and immediately joined the U.S. Army, writes a correspondent. He was sent into training camp and after several months made up his mind to request a furlough in order to look up some relatives that he hadn't had a chance to locate prior to the time he had enlisted in the Army. He had no money, but being deeply religious and having the utmost faith in his belief, he wrote a letter to God, requesting that He furnish \$100, explaining the reason for requiring the money.

The letter was turned over by the commanding officer of his company to the Y.M.C.A. The secretary of same was touched by the appeal and had a collection taken up which netted exactly \$50, and the money was sent to

the Irish laddie. Upon receipt of the money the Irish lad immediately sat down and wrote the following letter of acknowledgement to God:

"I thank you for sending me the money, but, please, when you next send me any money, don't send it through the Y.M.C.A., for they stole \$50 of it. Send it through the Knights of Columbus, and I know I'll get it all then sure."

He was a mine sweeper, and, home on leave, was feeling a bit groggy. He called to see a doctor, who examined him thoroughly.

"You're troubled with your throat, you say," said the doctor.

"Aye, aye, sir," said the sailor.

"Have you ever tried gargling it with salt and water?" asked the doctor.

The mine sweeper groaned.

"I should say so!" he said. "I've been torpedooed seven times!"—*Journal A. M. A.*

It was visiting day at the hospital. The visitors were mostly old ladies, and one of them stopped at the bed of a Tommy and asked him a question he had been asked a store of times before, thus:

"How did you come to be wounded, my brave fellow?"

"By a shell, mum," replied the hero.

"Did it explode?" queried the lady.

"No," answered Tommy, rather bored; "it crept up and bit me!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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